CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c. best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,360—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1901.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	21st Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard ...	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne...	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th ,,
M. L. ORIENTAL ...	5284	F. N. Tillard ...	19th ,,
* CALEDONIA ...	7558	E. H. Gordon ...	26th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	2nd Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt ...	9th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	E. H. Gordon ...	16th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	23rd ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt ...	30th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th September, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX......	G. Costanzo ...	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA......	R. Colledani...	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX......	G. Costanzo ...	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA	......	3,506	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE,	P. Berberovich...	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at

ement will prove of special advantage to Pas-
ee months' privilege leave.
to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another
Company, which takes about 6 hours to

KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG,
E, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Captain. Tons. To sail on or about

HEM...A. Billaffer... 4.766... 25th Sept. 1901.

particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
th September, 1901.

AGNIE DES
GERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels. Tons. Captains. To sail on THURSDAY.

ARRA
TAL
AZIE

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOABAY AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 25th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 27th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st September, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIN MARU," Captain F. L. PYNE, 3,854 tons, will sail for CHINA and JAPAN, on 23th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23 Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th September, 1901.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.

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Fares by all Lines.

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THAT COUGH!
THAT COUGH!

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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and ...ual. One Lozenge alone gives relief, but sure in action, they can be by the most delicate.

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ARSENESS and THROAT
everywhere in bottles by all

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

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Proprietors.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

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Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay

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OUR FOURTEENTH GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105

Will be given away from now until the 20th October 1901, to NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; and 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. B*I*T*L'* P*L*S
2. E*W*R*S' H*R*E*E
3. V*N*L*A S*A*
4. B*N*E*'S F*O*
5. S*N*I*R* S*A*
6. S*O*T*' E*U**I*N

CONDITIONS.

FILL in the stars in the Puzzle Words, (one letter for each star), to represent six well-advertised articles. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper, placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 3, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits," (otherwise no notice will be taken) enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 31, Hummum Street, Bombay. "Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion."

The one that will fill in the whole Six Puzzle Words correctly, will get Rs. 60; Five Rs. 30; and Four Rs. 15. No prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prize will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving everyone the same chance.

Intending subscribers, during the above period, will not only get their paper for six months, but will have, besides, the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the "I. T. B."

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than the 20th of October 1901.

The Tit-Bits can be had from every news agent or Railway books stalls all over India, Burmah and Ceylon and from the street boys in Bombay.

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THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
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and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
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Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
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ARE GUARANTEED to be free from animal fat and purified by the best fragrant waters and delicately scented with natural perfumes of the sweetest of sweet Indian Santalum.

MOST USEFUL for all sorts of skin diseases, for the toilet, nursery, bath and shaving, etc.

PRESERVE and beautify the skin and hair by giving soothing sensations and freshness to the muscles with vigour and additional elasticity.

STIMULATE the functions and take away any unpleasant odours from the skin.

CONTAIN all the properties of the best Almond and Glycerine Soaps.

Price per lb. in cut bars, No. 1, 5 per cent; No. 2, 10 per cent.; No. 3, 20 per cent; Rs. 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Packing and postage free from the Factory.

TERMS CASH.

T. S. V. KOWSG.
Santo Soap Works,
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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

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OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

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Acute Definition, Portability Light.

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Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

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Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

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PLAGUE OFFICERS' EXPERIENCES:—

"I am glad to inform you that really it is a charm in high and slow fever." "No sooner was the first dose given than the patient was found free from attack." "Hardly 4 or 5 cases required more than 6 doses." "Marvellous it is in lowering the high temperature." "It makes the body cool within half an hour restoring the patient to his ordinary mood of mind." PER BOTTLE Rs. 1.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurance of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	[illegible]	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 [illegible]	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 5	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 [illegible]	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 [illegible]	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 [illegible]	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

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1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

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L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
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Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 108,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

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MESSRS. AHMED DEW High Class Upholst facturers, Suppliers to NATIV CHIEFS, have now the Constituents and the Public new and extensive Premises, 11, Old Ooji Street, Chuckla make and always have for immediate all kinds of artistic furniture to and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers and Houses furnished on hire moderate price

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The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Subordinate Judge, First Class Magistrate

THIS Digest contains all the decided by the four High Courts and the in the Punjab, Oudh, Central reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Marshall's Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, High Court, Calcutta Joy Govind Shome's Burma Select Judgments, oes Reports, and Oudh cases from 1862 to DAREE ADAWLUT contains rulings from greatest existing volumes only. It followed, overruled, or reports.

PRICE Rs.

Apply "

CONT

of the Blood, whether Disease, hereditary are positive taking "CLARKE'S the great Blood and clearing the be too highly Eczema, Skin kinds, it is a the only real To be had of Rs. per Bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] SOCIETY.

[illegible] CONCERT

TOWN HALL,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 21st. SEPTEMBER,

[illegible]

Under the Patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

Conductor — Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

Accompanist — Mr. [illegible] W. BICKEL and Mrs. SEYMOUR DOVE.

PROGRAMME.

1 Chorus — [illegible] ... Sterndale Bennett.
[illegible] "The May Queen" [illegible]
2 [illegible] ... Lord Henry Somerset
Mr. A. [illegible]
3 Song — "[illegible] beloved" ... Balfe.
Mr. T. [illegible]SON.
[illegible] Chorus — "[illegible]" ... Sterndale Bennett.
[illegible] "The May Queen"
[illegible] ... Squire.
[illegible]
Mrs. TULLOCH.
8 Song — "The Two Grenadiers" ... Reissiger.
The Hon. Mrs. BASIL SCOTT.
[illegible] ... Wilbye.
Mrs. W. [illegible], Miss SAVAGE, Mrs. STANLEY [illegible], Mr. H. B. [illegible]NNING, AND Mr. W. [illegible]
Part Song — "[illegible] useful friends" ... Lloyd.
[illegible] THE KING.

"[illegible] Grand Pianoforte" is kindly lent by Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Ld.

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Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

CONSIGNEES of C A R G O per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM, from [illegible] and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at VICTORIA DOCK No. 3.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damage, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days of the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey can be allowed after the 7 days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

H. PETEANI,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, 20th September, 1901.

NOW READY.

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BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

DURING the ABSENCE of the Undersigned on one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd September, 1901, Mr. W. HARVEY has been APPOINTED to officiate as AGENT of the Company.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF THE UP N. E. MIXED TRAIN.

ON and after TUESDAY, the first of October, 1901, and until further notice the UP NORTH EAST MIXED TRAIN will leave JUBBULPORE at 10 hours 10 minutes instead of 6 o'clock as at present, and arrive at SOHAGPUR at 15-21.

The time-table for this Train beyond Sohagpur will remain unaltered.

For details of Timings see the Poster Notices of this date exhibited at all stations between Jubbulpore and Sohagpur.

H. C. RADFORD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 18th of September, 1901.

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[illegible] GENERAL AGENCY,—Fort.

GRAND DRAWING OF "DIAMOND JUBILEE"

Prizes, Rs. 5,000.

THIS interesting event took place on SATURDAY evening, the 14th instant, under the Art Union Principle, at Messrs. ARDESHER & Co.'s rooms, No. 178, Dhurumtalla Street, at which our representative was present, and to judge by the thoroughly representative character of the large gathering, which assembled to witness the Drawing, it was abundantly clear that the proceedings had the full appreciation of the public.

On the evening previous our representative had witnessed the examination, or check, by a Committee (formed from among the purchasers of the articles advertised by the enterprising firm) of the wads corresponding to the number of the Tickets sold, which were afterwards, placed in a wooden box locked and sealed with the private seal of one of the members of the Committee and the Key entrusted to the care of another gentleman.

On the night of the Drawing the box was opened and the seals broken in full view of the entire assemblage, and the wads numbering about 6,500, were placed in a revolving Barrel, the prize wads being similarly [illegible] in another Barrel.

Such of the Ticket-holders, who may have been doubtful as to the possibility of their Tickets not being in the Barrel, were invited by Mr. Ardesher to write their own numbers on blank wads (ready to hand) and to place them in the Barrel with their own hands, with the proviso that they would be allowed only one chance per Ticket, *i.e.*, in the event of the original and duplicate both drawing prizes, only one prize, the first drawn, would be allotted to the holder concerned. There was, however, no response to this invitation, and the Drawing [illegible] proceeded from the two Barrels, one containing (as above shown) wads with printed numbers, and the other being the custodian of the 523 wads representing the allotted prizes. The two Gentlemen Drawers, (Volunteers from among the audience) were relieved by fresh couples at short intervals [illegible] satisfaction to one and all [illegible] as to the fairness which [illegible] proceedings.

The first prize of Rs. 1,000, Ticket No. 782, was won by [illegible] Dey, of No. 44-46 Simla Street, Calcutta, and the second one [illegible] 500, Ticket No. [illegible], was drawn by Miss [illegible]bai Ardesher [illegible], of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, the remaining 521 prizes being absorbed by [illegible] throughout the Peninsula.— [illegible], Calcutta, 16th Sept., 1901.

[illegible] BY AUCTION.

M[illegible] JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
[illegible] STREETS, FORT.

[illegible] OF SHAWLS, BLAN-
[illegible]

[illegible] JOHNSTON & Co.

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SPECIAL [illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

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POLO: POLO!! POLO!!! BROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls; [illegible]

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LONDON "TIMES," SATURDAY, July 6th, 1901 :—" Messrs. W. and A. GILBEY have been APPOINTED by Royal Warrant PURVEYORS of Wines and Spirits to HIS MAJESTY the KING." Gilbey's Wines and Spirits can be had at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

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W[illegible] new[illegible]

FORM[illegible] Neat[illegible] "Bombay G[illegible]

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THE

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[illegible]AT COUGH!
[illegible]AT COUGH!
[illegible]AT COUGH!
[illegible] COUGH!

[illegible] for coughing, one Kent[illegible] put you right. They at [illegible] and remo[illegible] cause. [illegible]

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MOST USEFUL for all sorts of skin diseases, for the toilet, nursery, bath and shaving, etc.

PRESERVE and beautify the skin and hair by giving soothing sensations and freshness to the muscles with vigour and additional elasticity.

STIMULATE the functions and take away any unpleasant odours from the skin.

CONTAIN all the properties of the best Almond and Glycerine Soaps.

Price per lb. in cut bars No. 1, [illegible] per cent ; No. 2, 10 per cent.; No. 3, 20 per cent; Rs. 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Packing and postage free from the Factory.

TERMS CASH.

T. S. V. KOWSG,
[illegible] Soap Works,
Thiruvadamarudur, S. I. Railway.

BENEDICTINE

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health [illegible] its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie ([illegible] of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follo[illegible]

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet [illegible] with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted [illegible] water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC* (*again*[illegible] *sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), *APERIENT* (*slow*[illegible] *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC* (*against convulsions*) [illegible] *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired [illegible]ously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing [illegible] luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and [illegible] have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation [illegible] by the following letters :—

. . . . . Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

. . . . . At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

. . . . . We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic ; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Moritur qui non utitur.*

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale*.

After meals we know of noth[illegible] small glass or two of BENEDICTIN[illegible] delights the palate, promotes d[illegible] aid to an inactive or overloa[illegible] epidemic, and for combating th[illegible] atmosphere, its curative action [illegible]ing more agreeable than a beginning of last autumn we ha[illegible]. It perfumes the breath, full value of this liqueur, and we [illegible]igestion, and is a powerful our highest praise.

[illegible]ded stomach. During an [illegible]e evil effects of an impure [illegible] is indisputable. At the [illegible] occasion to appreciate the [illegible]are now happy to give it

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those [illegible] of the respiratory organs, affections [illegible] congestion of brain, etc., and who [illegible] can safely make BENEDICTINE [illegible] finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILL[illegible]

[illegible] the hygienic properties of [illegible] who suffer from diseases [illegible] of the chests, headaches, [illegible]annot take other liqueurs, [illegible]heir favourite drink as a

I consider your excellent liqueur [illegible] who so frequently suffer from India[illegible] biliousness which often prove fatal. [illegible] been well known to me, and it was with [illegible] I ordered our religious and my head [illegible] administer it as a cordial according to your [illegible]luable to the old [illegible]n and attacks of

[illegible]E PEQUEUR, M.D.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLE[illegible]DICTINE has long
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charita[illegible] readiness that
Marseilles. [illegible]ident doctor to [illegible]irections.

[illegible] Hospital of

[illegible] other countries [illegible] as may be seen

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

[illegible] only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, [illegible] which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, [illegible] arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in [illegible] at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India. [illegible]chasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, [illegible]ent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, [illegible]D COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1901:

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE [illegible]ORLD:
THROUGH ROUTES A[illegible]
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN [illegible]OAD.
POSTAL AND T[illegible]
INFOR[illegible]
STEA[illegible]E LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO. LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE ITALIAN S[illegible]

C. COLONNELLO, SO[illegible]
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, [illegible]

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GR[illegible]
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN [illegible]ORTADE[illegible]
FRANKFORT AND HAR[illegible]
VIENNA SAUSAG[illegible]
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS [illegible]
URAL-CAV[illegible]
BLA[illegible]
GERM[illegible]
BEN[illegible]

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS ope[illegible] free of charge for Commission, and interest [illegible] 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June [illegible] 31st December, when the minimum balance does [illegible] fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles [illegible] Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay recei[illegible] without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six [illegible] twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates w[illegible] can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDO[illegible] Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current [illegible] of Exchange, and addresses in connection with [illegible] latter registered Free of Charge through Mess[illegible] HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ... £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia p[illegible]chased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office [illegible] Branches of the Bank and on the principal Citi[illegible] Europe and Australia. Remittances may be [illegible] by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

B[illegible]**NK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL.

Sub[illegible]scribed ... Rs. 15,00,000
Re[illegible]serve Fund ... „ 12,00,000
Un[illegible]called Capital ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. [illegible] D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ [illegible] R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ [illegible] N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ [illegible] D. KING.

[illegible]REDITS granted on approved Security and every [illegible]iption of banking business transacted.

[illegible]URRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and 2 per cent. [illegible]annum allowed on the daily balance.

[illegible]IXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates [illegible]interest :—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	...	5½
„ 1 Year	...	5
„ 6 Months	...	4½
„ 3 Months	...	4

[illegible] The Bank offers special facilities and advice to [illegible]nstituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian [illegible]urities, particularly the Shares and Debenture [illegible]ocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous [illegible]ndustrial Concerns.

[illegible]he Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle [illegible] interest of Debentures on its approved list on [illegible] which may be ascertained on application. [illegible]ntee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

[illegible]ers executed on the London Stock Exchange [illegible]gh London Branch.

Calcu[illegible] further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

19, GREA[illegible] 16th July, 1901.

[illegible] LONDON BRANCH :
[illegible]NCHESTER STREET, E.C.

WATERPROOF B[illegible]ILLIARD TABLE COVERS
An absolute necess[illegible]
Every Table shou[illegible]

John Robert[illegible]
HORNBY ROA[illegible]

PUBLISHED WEE[illegible]

THE BOMBAY PRICE C[illegible] AND SUMMARY O[illegible]

Published at the *Bombay Gaz*[illegible] Departure of the Overland Mail for [illegible] The Bombay Price Current contain[illegible]
A Specially-Written Market Rep[illegible] Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports duri[illegible]
Imports and Exports of Bullion,
Comparative Summaries of Expor[illegible] up to date as per Ships' Manifest[illegible] Exports for the month, and for the [illegible] far back as 1892 and 1899 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, [illegible] and of Yarn into Bombay from Great [illegible] date, with the total for the month, [illegible] period, as far back as 1892 and 1899, respe[illegible]
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on [illegible] publication, and Arrivals and Departures during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance...Rs.
Single Copy ... Annas
Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade

[illegible] R.
[illegible] 43 14 | 76 7 SION

[illegible]RSON OF 30 may secure Rs. [illegible]n would generally elsewhere sec[illegible]

OR, if unwilling to burden himself [illegible] Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payment[illegible] being about the same as most Offices req[illegible]

OR, if preferring to make provision [illegible] same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 [illegible]

TO PRO[illegible]

Whose income is dependent upon h[illegible] specially recommended.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIF[illegible]
ASSURANC[illegible]
ESTABL[illegible]

NEW [illegible]P[illegible]
WHO[illegible]
MENT [illegible]
on EU[illegible]
NATIV[illegible]
For R[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th September, 1901.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 15th [illegible] GENERAL MEETING of the Share[illegible] [illegible] MONDAY, [illegible]

[illegible] received [illegible] Railway [illegible] October, [illegible] for the [illegible] system, [illegible] January next. [illegible] quantities [illegible] Ajmere, and condi[illegible] may be obtained on [illegible] Office, Parel, Bombay, [illegible] Office, Ajmere.

[illegible] stores, Parel delivery,
do. do. Ajmere do.
[illegible] oil, Parel delivery.
do. for Ajmere, Parel delivery.
[illegible] cotton, Parel delivery.
do. Ajmere delivery.
[illegible] Cocoanut oil, Parel delivery.
[illegible] Leather Goods, Ajmere delivery.

[illegible] or any of the above forms can be had, on pay[illegible] 2 per each copy.

[illegible] Agent reserves the right to select one or more [illegible] tender without reference to the other items [illegible] tender and the tenderer will be required to [illegible] rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due [illegible] the contract.

[illegible] should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigo[illegible] &c" and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand) [illegible] any all or any of the 3 tenders, without which [illegible] be considered.

[illegible] paper and other securities be submitted, [illegible] endorsed in favour of the Bombay Baroda and [illegible] Railway Company.

[illegible] deposit will have to be made by the success[illegible] so as to make the total deposit equal to five [illegible] the total amount of the accepted tender.

[illegible] to be in accordance with the Company's [illegible] which may be [illegible] or Ajmere.

[illegible] Agent does not [illegible] himself to accept the lowest [illegible]

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.
[illegible] Office, Parel, Bombay, 18th Sept. 1901.

[illegible]OCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Temple Side	60	20	10
Single Temple [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] or Pince-Nez [illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] New Year, some Hindu holiday, and an extra day was given owing to the lamented death of the late President McKinley. Cotton has shown increased firmness, following the advance in prices from the governing markets, and though there is an almost entire absence of any enquiry for forward delivery of the new crops, there has again been a good run on our depleted stocks for shipment to Japan and China, and a fairly large business has resulted at full prices. The higher classes of cotton have become very scarce and dealers have been able to obtain good rates for anything they may still have in stock. Local mills have also been in the market and shippers to Europe to a small extent. The reports of the growing cotton crops continue very satisfactory from all districts, but the break in the rains is having bad effect on all food crops, and complaints are to hand from some quarters. This is specially the case in Kathiawar where a failure of the rains is anticipated and very bad reports are coming in. Guzerat is not so badly off as its neighbouring districts but from there also urgent calls for more rain are heard. The Southern districts, Bellary and Belgaum, have had rain during the past week and better reports are to hand. The Berars, Central Provinces and North-West Provinces all forward good accounts of the growing crops, but in the Punjab there is great need of more rain. The absence of rain is causing the prices of seeds to be maintained at a high level compared with those current in the consuming markets of Europe, and business has come almost to a standstill, both for ready and forward shipment. The only transactions we have heard of in the new crops are in Gingelly seed, and some considerable purchases are reported in this article for delivery from October to January. In imports we have but little improvement to record in the volume of business passing. The high priced stocks in the dealers' hands prevent them from operating as they are averse to face the loss which the prices now current would entail. On the other hand low priced contracts are saleable and goods are going into consumption. The offers now going forward are checked by high prices in Manchester where such orders are refused. A working level of prices is not yet available owing to the uncertainty of the cotton crops. With reference to this we are favoured with the following news which will be of interest to our readers. A private telegram just to hand from England states that American crop accounts are worse than last reports. There has been too much rain in Texas and other Gulf states which has done serious harm. From the Atlantic States accounts are favourable. In Manchester trade is unsatisfactory and Spinners are talking of short time. Another telegram reports that frost is threatened in the American cotton districts.

In metals, the cessation of the American strike is causing the local dealers to look for lower prices and business in the iron trade is almost at a standstill. We have scarcely any change to record in the Financial position. The holidays have hardly interfered with business as there is so little doing. Exchanges has remained practically unchanged and though the bazaar have endeavoured to make fluctuations we have none to report. The allotment of Council Bills this week has been a repetition of last. Only three per cent of applications were allotted and the Secretary of State in Council has raised the amount for next week by five lakhs to forty lakhs. Money has remained easy since last report, and the Presidency Bank's rate is unaltered at four per cent. per annum. In Rupee Paper there has been little doing during the two days the banks were open, and we close at about the same rate as was current when the last mail left. The City of Bombay Improvement Trust has allotted the balance of their loan of thirty lakhs which was not taken up on the 13th instant, amounting to seven lakhs, at the average rate then obtained, viz 95 1-4

EXCHANGE.—Rates have remained quite stationary at last week's quotations of 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. 1s. 4d. Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. We cannot say that the business of the mail has been curtailed by the holidays for the actual amount which has passed can only be of a very retail character. For Bank remittance even money for cash wire was available to a certain extent on Tuesday, and some inter-bank transactions took place at the rate, the inquiry from merchants being very small. It was currently reported that Bills were placed at 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months sight and 1s. 4 9-32d. for six months' sight for ready delivery. Forward quotations for Bank remittance are unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T. for December to February and 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand same delivery. In Mercantile paper there has been little doing and three month sight credits have been placed at 1s. 4 5-32d. up to the beginning of November and 1s. 4 3-16d. for November into January. We quote for ready delivery.

Bank T. T. 1s 3 31-32d
Bank Demand...............1s 4d
3 months' sight credits 1s 4 5-32d
Do, Francs.............. 109 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong 144
Do. Shanghai.............. 192
Do, Japan 149

The Mail of 6th September, due in Bombay to-morrow morning, brings silver to Bombay £120,000 and gold £10,000, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta .... lakhs 12·50
Bombay .... " 4·50
Madras .... " 3·40 = 20·40 lakhs

The Mail of 13th September, due in Bombay about the 27th instant, brings silver to Bombay £60,000 and gold £10,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta .... lakhs 23·30
Bombay .... " 5·70
Madras .... " 6·10—35·10 lakhs

The Mail of 20th September due in Bombay about the 4th October, brings silver to Bombay £120,000 and gold £80,000, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta................ lakhs 15·30
Bombay................. " 24·30
Madras .... " [illegible] lakhs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has remained quiet and almost unchanged. Monday was a public holiday. On Tuesday the market opened quiet at 95 13-16 per cent. both for ready and account at which rate some business in ready paper was done in the morning, but later on in the day the market declined to 95 11-16 per cent. Wednesday the market has remained steady at 95 11-16 per cent with little doing. At the close there were buyers at 95-11 and sellers at 95-12.

SHARES.

Monday was a public holiday and on Tuesday the share market was kept closed owing to the Jain Hindu holiday.

Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at 1,247 1-2 In mill shares Centrals have changed hands at 1,657 1-2 and Colaba Land and Mill shares at 415. Wednesday was the settling day in the share bazaar, and on account of big fluctuations in Petit Mill shares during the last month, there have been some failures. In miscellaneous Companies, Marcks and Badham Pile shares have changed hands at 131 and 145, respectively, and Port Cannings at 469.

In Railway Companies, Taptis are quiet at 400, some business is reported during the week at the rate, while Ahmedabad Parantej are weak at 600.

MONEY.

The Bank of Bombay weekly statement issued up to the 12th instant shows an increase in trade demand of 2·80 lakhs. Other Deposits and Credits undrawn show an increase of 2·81 lakhs. Credits in Securities increased 1·01, Loans on credits increased 14·22 lakhs, while Bills discounted decreased 10·13 lakhs. Public Deposits, Head Office and Branches, declined 2·41 lakhs, and the weekly cash balance was lower by 6·87 lakhs. The Bank of Bengal weekly statement issued up to 18th instant shows an increase in trade demand of 3,868 lakhs. Cash is diminished at Head Office 3·8 lakhs and at Branches 3 lakhs. Government balances are down 1·50 lakhs and Bank's investments have increased 2·50 lakhs. Both the Presidency Banks have their rate of interest unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum. Locally money is easy with no change in quotations for short deposits.

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet and we hear of no transactions of importance to record. In gold a moderate business has been reported. We quote :—

English Bar Silver ex-duty ...68·12 Ready
Do. do ...68·13 2nd Oct. settlement.
English Bar Gold ...24-2-8 Ready.

COALS.

This market has been very quiet. A few re-sales [illegible] ready steamers are reported of. Deshirgur at Rs. 14-8, Jardine Navigation at Rs. 12-12 to Rs. 12-10, Singareni at Rs. 14-4, and South Yorkshire at Rs. 16-8.

METALS.

Copper and yellow-metal are very steady. In yellow metal three to four hundred bundles have been reported sold at £61 15s. to £62 10s. Bombay Harbour. In copper we hear of no business, as dealers though inquiring for small lots decline to pay the higher prices asked from home. In iron things are very quiet and dull, dealers waiting for better reports from up-country.

PIECE-GOODS.

THE MARKET.—There is no change to report in the market with the exception of [illegible] in greys. Prices all round are the same as last week. Absence of up-country demand is still keenly felt and the discouraging feeling reported last week still prevails in the Bazaar. There have been practically no sales effected during the week and forward business is altogether impossible. Manchester [illegible] to be steady.

[illegible]

[illegible] 13-6, and for [illegible] to 15s. 6d. For October [illegible] for Hull, Liverpool and Antwerp at [illegible] Hamburg at 14s. We hear of no [illegible] buyers and sellers not coming to terms.

SEEDS.

This market has been more or less closed every day in the week and the amount of transactions put through has been on a limited scale. Prices are too high for exporters and the enquiry is, therefore, almost nil.

LINSEED.—We quote Rs. 10-4 to Rs. 10-6 for ready old seeds in a quiet market, new crops are Rs. [illegible] at Rs. 8-12 for April-May with very little doing.

RAPESEED.—Brown Cawnpore and Delhi is quoted at Rs. 6-10 to 6-12 with nothing passing. New crop is nominally Rs. 6-11 and Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-[illegible] with no enquiry.

POPPYSEED.—Without business we quote Rs. 8-10 to Rs. 8-11 for ready and Rs. 8-2 for April-May.

CASTORSEED.—Is quiet at Rs. 33 1-2 to Rs. 33 3-4 ready.

GINGELLYSEED. A considerable business was reported early in the week at Rs. 46 for Havre October-November, Rs. 45 for 15 per cent, Rs. 44 for 25 per cent, and Rs. 42 for 60 per cent. December-January. Later on Rs. 46 1-4 was paid for Havre, but buyers were offering a half rupee lower than the above rates for other descriptions which sellers refused to accept.

WHEAT.—Transactions in new crops were confined to the Sutta market, where prices are governed by individual opinions regarding rain in the growing districts, and [illegible] results in the backing of such [illegible]. The closing rate is nominally Rs. 5-8 for [illegible] Delhi, April-May.

COTTON.

There has been a very good inquiry since last mail left for shipment to Japan and China, and some fairly large lines have been put through on the days the market has been open. The local mills have been purchasers also to a fair extent, while Europe shippers have been enquiring on a small scale. The stocks of high class cotton have become almost exhausted, and selections are getting more and more difficult every day. Prices have consequently [illegible] throughout the week. In new crops there [illegible] little doing and but few Sutta transactions [illegible] ported amongst dealers, while [illegible] interest in the course of the market. [illegible] tions are as follows.

Bengal fully good .... 172 [illegible]
Khandeish do, ... 179 [illegible]
Broach good M. G. .... 215 [illegible]
Bhownugger good .... 188-[illegible]

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts from 12th to 17th Sept.	3,353
Receipts from 1st Oct to 17th Sept.	12,[illegible]
Shipments from 12th to 17th Sept. Europe	[illegible]
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	[illegible]
Total	17,[illegible]

Shipments from 1st October to 17th September—

	Bales.
Europe	607,805
Japan	[illegible]
China	55,309
Coast Ports	28,554
Total	10,70,144
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	968
China, Japan and Coast Ports	200
Total	1,168

Total arrivals for six days of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Cotton	2,753 bales.
Wheat	25,344 cwts.
Linseed	7,055 "
Rapeseed	5,095 "
Gingellyseed	1,584 "
Poppyseed	3,400 "
Groundnuts	772 "
Castorseed	7,880 "
Rice	10,809 "
Mywabollams	5,877 "

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending, 14th September :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	23,00,000	0	0
Pub. Dep. at Hd. Office Rs. 29,60,526-0-10 / Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 7,45,856-12-11	37,06,382	12	9
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	5,52,369	7	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	65,018	7	9
Sundries	5,51,231	15	0
Total	221,74,352	12	6
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	54,[illegible]	3	11
Other authorised Investments	5,05,141	3	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	[illegible]	13	11
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	[illegible]	7	5
Bills discounted and purchased	[illegible]	8	10
Balances with other Banks	12,37,170	8	1
[illegible]	2,152	2	5
Dead Stock	[illegible]	4	0
[illegible]	11,609	15	7
Sundries	1,60,071	7	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	A
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	112,15,0[illegible]	12	2
Total......Rs.	221,74,352	12	6

a Including 7,[illegible] Sovereigns Rs. 1,11,112-8-0
Rate for Demand Loans [illegible] cent. Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand 51·63

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th September as compared with the statement of 3rd September :—

LIABILITIES.	September 3. Rs. A. P.	September Rs.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000 0 0	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits, &c.	2,04,53,155 10 3	2,11,55,137
Other Deposits, &c.	7,[illegible] 7 3	7,34,47,445
Bank Post Bills, &c.	[illegible] 2 5	[illegible]
Sundries	14,25,966 6 1	11,[illegible]
Rs.	17,[illegible] 0 4	12,[illegible]

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	[illegible] 0 3	84,73,121 0 0
Other authorised Investments	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	[illegible]	2,45,41,488 14 11
Accounts of credit on [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 11 5
Bills discounted, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 6
Balances with other Banks	[illegible]	11,14,0[illegible] 5 6
Bullion	2,719 2 6	2,686 2 0
Dead Stock	16,00,[illegible] 0 0	16,00,154 14 11
Stamps	12,793 1 6	12,367 0 9
Sundries	[illegible] 2 8	[illegible] 8 6
Cash, &c. at Head Office	1,[illegible] 10 1	[illegible] 4
Do. at Branches	[illegible] 15 0	[illegible] 3 7
Rs.	[illegible] 0 6	[illegible] 4 0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	14,67,750	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,70,770	Dec.
Other Deposits	10,25,432	Dec.
Post Bills	[illegible]	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,11,[illegible]	Inc.
Loans	[illegible]	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	5,84,[illegible]	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	[illegible]	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	17,[illegible]	De.
Cash at Branches	[illegible]	Inc.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 31th August 1901, [illegible] miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (discounted.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]	87,000	1,07,000	4,000	1,98,000
[illegible]	160	222	9	430
[illegible]	6,64,150	8,94,875	22,070	15,10,[illegible]
[illegible]	6,91,150	9,01,875	26,070	17,08,[illegible]
[illegible]	95,771	1,27,095	717	2,[illegible]
[illegible]	188	260	1	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	15,28,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] week.........Rs. 22,172
[illegible] " 4,42,[illegible]

GODHRA [illegible] NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate [illegible] traffic for week ended [illegible] August [illegible] open.

	Coaching Traffic [illegible]	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other [illegible]	[illegible]
	Rs.	Rs.	[illegible]	Rs.
[illegible]	4,000	7,000	[illegible]	11,[illegible]
[illegible]	86	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	28,876	77,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	170	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	4,390	19,072	[illegible]	23,7[illegible]
[illegible]	32	138	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	28,351	1,35,7[illegible]	[illegible]	1,75,[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, [illegible] Regiment, [illegible] Battalion vs. B.V.A.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 56m. High water, [illegible], [illegible]. Low water, [illegible].

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. [illegible]'s statue at 5-30 a. m. on Sunday for a run to [illegible], via Vellard and back.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A public lecture will be delivered by the Rev. T. Davis at 5-30 p. m. to-day in the C. M. S. Hall, Dhunji Street, on "The Growth of Missions in Western India."

THE PATHARE PRABHU COMMUNITY.—A meeting of the Pathare Prabhu community will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at Madhao Baug at 3 p. m. to adopt the scheme prepared in connection with the charitable properties belonging to that community. The adult members of the community are requested to attend.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Nasir Jan, a Mahomedan woman, who arrived in Bombay ten days ago from Agra, and has been staying in a house in Falkland Road, has reported to the police that her servant absconded on Thursday night, taking with him her gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 563, which she had kept in a leather bag in an inner room.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—On Thursday evening, several labourers were at work in a godown at Lower Colaba, removing bales of cotton, when some of the bales from the top of a tier suddenly came down and fell on one of the labourers, [illegible] Rama. He received a serious injury to his head and was removed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, where he died the same night, the cause of death being fracture of the base of the skull.

MUSIC.—By kind permission of Major Westcombe, [illegible] the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of [illegible] on the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at [illegible]

[illegible] Mit Hieb und Kraft ....F. von Blon
[illegible] la Bayadere ....Auber
[illegible] ....Millocker
[illegible] of Bohemia ......Englander
[illegible] ....Luke Wheeler
[illegible] Tingle........Eilenberg
GOD SAVE THE KING.

AMBOLI CHURCH.—After a lapse of about six [illegible] during which period no christening and no [illegible] took place and only one funeral, that of a [illegible] was buried without a priest, the Church [illegible] at Amboli, in Salsette, was thrown open [illegible] on Sunday, the 15th instant. The [illegible] mustered strong on the occasion. The [illegible] celebrated by the Rev. Vicar of Versoval, [illegible] an impressive sermon, laying great [illegible] on the practice of humility and patience [illegible] suffering. The Rev. A. M. Furtado is no [illegible] in charge of the parish of Amboli and no [illegible] appears to have been appointed up to now.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 10th September :—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 26th August 1901, saying with reference to Article 471 of Pilots' Hand Book, regarding the Examination Board, that the present Lloyd's Surveyor in Bombay is a Mechanical Engineer and not a Master Mariner as was formerly the case, and is, therefore, unsuitable as a Member of the Board for examining pilots, and requesting permission to appoint a Master Mariner in future, who will, under ordinary circumstances, be the gentleman appointed by Government as the unofficial member of the Board for examining Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for certificates of competency, and that the usual fee of Rs. 15 for examining a Pilot be paid to that Officer.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 8th August 1901, directing that the sanction of Government should be applied for to amend the Dock By-laws so as to prohibit the storage of unpressed cotton in the Dock Transit Sheds.

Read letter from the Trustees' Solicitor, Mr. F Yorke Smith, dated 19th August 1901, forwarding for approval a By-law drafted by him with a view to carrying out the Trustees' Resolution above referred to.

Read memorandum from the Acting Docks Superintendent, dated 30th August 1901, suggesting certain modifications to the By-law drafted by the Trustees' Solicitor, and submitting a revised draft which is as follows :—

PROPOSED NEW BY-LAW 57 A.

Unpressed cotton, such as Buffalows, Dooras and Bundles, and other hazardous goods which the Trustees may from time to time by notice at the Docks specify, shall not under any circumstances be placed in a Dock Transit Shed but shall forthwith on arrival of the vessel be taken delivery of and removed from the Dock premises by the Agents of the vessel or the consignees as the case may be either by cart or overside—And if such unpressed cotton or other goods is are to be shipped at the Docks, it—they shall not be placed on the Dock premises but shall be fortwith shipped on being brought to the Docks. The Docks Superintendent may, however, allow unpressed cotton to be stored on the Dock quays or on any other open space, which he may consider suitable, but unpressed cotton so stored shall be entirely at the risk of the owner, and the Trustees will not be responsible or liable for damage sustained by it from rain or from any cause whatsoever. Unpressed cotton placed on the Dock premises shall be removed by the owners, consignees, or shippers, on two hours notice being given by the Dock Officers, and if not so removed the Dock Officers may remove such unpressed cotton at the cost of the owner, consignee, or shipper.

Read minutes of Members of Docks Committee approving of the Dock By-law as amended by the Acting Docks Superintendent.

Resolution—The draft as amended by the Acting Docks Superintendent may be approved, six hours being substituted for two hours for notice of removal, and should be submitted to Government for sanction. It is not intended to apply to American cotton in pressed bales.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th Sept. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 5th Sept. 1901.	For week ending 5th Sept. 1900.	Total from 1st April to 5th Sept. 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	410	11	457
" " out of "	13	453	5	465
" transported	9	209	4	295
" attended to	..	23	1	43
" warped	..	17	..	33

A FAREWELL ADDRESS TO DR. V. S. TRILOKEKAR.

On Thursday a meeting of the past and present students of the Grant Medical College was held in the hall of the Petit Laboratory to present a farewell address to Dr. Trilokekar, who has for the last 14 years been a tutor of the College and who is now proceeding to Europe to qualify himself as a specialist in opthalmic surgery. Dr. Collis Barry was, on the proposal of Dr. Bardi, elected to the chair. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the address by Mr. N. H. Vakeel, and speeches were afterwards delivered by Dr. Sambare, and Messrs. Bailor and Alpaiwalla, bearing high testimony to the excellent qualities of head and heart, the unvarying courtesy, suavity of manners and the conscientious attention to duty which Dr. Trilokekar had shown during his long connection with the college. Dr. Barry then on behalf of the students presented Dr. Trilokekar with the address enclosed in a silver casket tastefully engraved. Dr. Trilokekar, who was loudly cheered, in an eloquent speech thanked the students for the honour they had done him. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the president, proposed by Mr. V. S. [illegible] and seconded by Mr. M. V. [illegible]. Dr. Trilokekar then drove away amidst loud and prolonged cheers and the greatest enthusiasm prevailing, the students pressing forward to bid good-bye to their popular tutor.

ST. MARY'S EX-STUDENT UNION.

A most successful concert took place on Thursday evening in the rooms of this club before a crowded audience, when an excellent programme was presented. The Union orchestra under the directions of the Rev. Father Schneider was in attendance and opened the first and second parts of the programme. In the first part Miss Graham, Mrs. Michael and Messrs. Pickering, Anthony and [illegible] sang [illegible] Mr. Anderson played a violin solo which was admirably executed. In the second part Mrs. Michael was loudly encoured as were also Messrs. Tylor, Corn[illegible], Pickering and [illegible]. A piano duet by Miss Graham and Mr. [illegible] de Costa was much [illegible] using all the [illegible] the piano during the evening [illegible] were elicited [illegible] Old [illegible] Hon[illegible] L. [illegible] Frank Davern, the [illegible] who arranged the [illegible] take place in this [illegible]

[illegible] of the "Missouri [illegible]" [illegible] a typical [illegible] Sky [illegible] in the Central [illegible] Mayor's secretary [illegible] Oak Park [illegible] Bassett's [illegible] The police [illegible] the whole country [illegible] but no trace of [illegible]

FLORILINE [illegible] AND BREATH.— A few drops of the [illegible] sprinkled on a wet tooth brush [illegible] lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, [illegible]

[illegible] lying [illegible] at [illegible] with the [illegible]

But it was not all plain sailing. Rapids had to be negotiated.

"We raced down many a bit of tossing water; and, incidentally, had many a sudden shock before the end, tumbling out headlong, banging against stones, and shipping water all the time. The canoe got badly scratched, and we decided at length to risk no more of these baby rapids. Thereafter we waded them. It was a hot and laborious process—the feet icy cold, the head burning hot, and the back always bent double.

Weirs may be picturesque, but they were no delight to the canoes; they were frequent, and meant unloading and loading every time. Approaching Ulm they had an experience. They meant to make an imposing entrance, in good taste, but :—

"We were half way when we heard a roar like a train rushing over a hollow bridge. It grew louder every minute. In front of us the water danced and leaped, and before we knew what had happened, we were plunging about among foaming waves and flying past the banks at something more than ten miles an hour. . . . It was the Iller. It had come in at an acute angle after running almost parallel with us for a little distance. It tumbled in at heading speed with an icy, turbulent flood of muddy water, and it gave the sedate Danube an impetus that it did not lose for another hundred miles below Ulm. . . . Our leisurely dignified entrance into Ulm was a mere dream. Ulm lies at a curve of the river. Big bridges with nasty big pillars (and whirlpools, therefore, behind them) stand at both entrance and exit. How we raced under the first bridge I shall never forget. We were half way through the town with the wet spray still on our cheeks, before the sound of the gurgling eddies below the bridge had ceased behind us."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Friday.—The cyclonic storm in the bay has travelled in a west-north-westerly direction and is apparently this morning about 300 miles to the west of Vezagapatam. The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly and winds are assuming cyclonic circulation and increasing in strength on the North Madras Coast. Strong winds continue at Diamond Island. A shallow low pressure area lies over the South Punjab and winds are blowing strongly in Central Punjab, while the depression in Sind has filled up. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and thunderstorms have given light showers in the West Himalayas and sub Himalayas. Rain has increased on the West Coast and light to moderate rain has fallen on the East Coast and Deccan and local showers in South India. Bangalore, Calicut and Balasore have received three inches, Rangoon, Bassein, Chittagong, Cochin, Cuddapah, Belgaum, False Point and Gopalpore amounts ranging from one to two inches. The storm will probably continue advancing towards Ganjam Coast and rain will be received in the coast districts and east of the Central Provinces. Weather is slightly disturbed in the Punjab and thundershowever will probably continue in the West Himalayas and Submontane districts.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	58 03	84 95	87 48	74 93
Friday, 20th Sept.	00 00	00 01	00 00	00 00
Total	58 03	84 96	87 48	74 93
Total fall to Sept. 20 1900	70 61	71 50	71 25	67 37
Total fall to Sept. 20 1899	31 01	32 51	29 31	31 55

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount [illegible]

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·[illegible]	NNE	4	97·1	73·9	70	..	13·31	— 3·39
Sirsa	29·751	SW	1	104·8	79·1	50	..	[illegible]	— 5·23
Delhi	29·785	N	2	98·7	76·0	71	..	17·[illegible]	— 7·42
Agra	29·776	SE	5	101·0	79·9	70	..	13·61	—11·67
Cawnpore	29·760	ESE	3	96·3	75·1	79	0·68	21·63	— 5·39
Allahabad	29·768	E	3	95·1	77·3	81	..	26·32	— 7·11
Jhansi	29·770	NE	3	93·7	79·1	73	..	29·35	+ 4·34
Jacobabad	29·779	Calm.	3	105·4	78·1	63	0·08	0·56	— 2·15
Karachi	29·789	SSW	7	89·4	79·1	87	..	0·49	— 5·09
Jeypore	29·806	NW	2	103·2	75·1	43	..	11·53	—13·68
Ajmere	29·824	Calm	5	98·9	75·8	59	..	10·88	— 8·61
Deesa	29·819	N	7	100·1	72·5	61	..	8·84	—18·25
Ahmedabad	29·803	NW	2	91·2	76·8	66	..	15·51	—16·81
Bhuj	29·816	W	12	94·3	71·9	83	..	4·87	— 9·50
Jamnagar	29·819	SW	8	93·5	71·7	75	..	3·82	—17·72
Dwarka	29·816	SW	11	85·4	76·2	85	..	3·31	—
Rajkot	29·801	WNW	4	97·9	67·6	84	..	13·32	—12·42
Bhownagar Para	29·819	Calm	6	95·6	75·3	71	..	15·49	— 6·37
Veraval	29·827	WNW	4	85·0	73·3	87	..	1·80	—15·91
Neemuch	29·796	N	5	97·5	71·5	74	..	13·15	—16·21
Indore	29·811	S	6	91·8	63·1	87	..	20·58	— 9·50
Saugor	29·781	WNW	2	93·4	73·1	81	..	43·77	+ 0·27
Jubbulpore	29·771	ENE	3	89·9	72·1	77	..	50·64	— 2·08
Malegaon abad	29·803	Calm.	2	91·7	73·2	74	..	41·09	— 8·69
Khandwa	29·790	W	1	96·3	74·1	62	..	14·53	—13·38
Raipur	29·723	E	2	94·1	80·1	64	..	39·31	— 4·95
Nagpur	29·743	Calm.	..	96·2	73·6	66	..	19·61	—11·33
Amraoti	29·785	SW	3	96·2	74·5	72	..	21·93	— 6·98
Akola	29·784	NW	4	96·9	72·4	74	0·09	21·16	— 6·97
Surat	29·811	N	4	96·2	77·8	66	..	10·78	—25·33
Malegaon	29·798	SSE	4	94·9	75·1	57	..	11·78	— 7·11
Bombay	29·897	NNW	5	85·5	79·5	84	..	74·14	+ 7·21
Poona	29·8·0	WSW	5	88·0	71·4	92	0·12	19·40	+ 1·71
Ahmednagar	29·800	NNW	5	81·9	71·9	81	0·53	11·01	— 4·86
Aurangabad	29·786	N	7	85·0	71·2	64	0·25	24·78	—
Sholapur	29·805	WSW	8	84·7	70·0	84	0·07	17·37	— 4·71
Ratnagiri	29·801	NW	4	88·9	76·9	89	0·59	71·67	—25·74
Belgaum	29·795	Calm.	7	82·3	66·8	83	1·08	40·90	+ 6·42
Goa	29·841	SSW	5	85·5	76·4	95	0·63	91·01	+11·60
Karwar	..	SW	4	84·7	77·5	84	..	119·55	+19·15
Mangalore	29·833	Calm.	2	84·9	76·1	92	0·11	86·29	—11·33
Calicut	29·861	NS	3	87·2	74·0	92	2·81	81·11	— 1·71
Cochin	29·860	NE	..	87·5	73·7	85	1·51	61·53	— 8·53
Bangalore	29·860	WSW	7	83·2	65·3	95	3·28	19·5[illegible]	— 2·94
Secunderabad	29·771	NW	5	94·0	73·5	71	..	24·35	— 1·12
Masulipatam	29·795	WNW	4	96·6	78·1	81	..	16·21	— 6·77
Bellary	29·794	Calm.	2	101·0	74·7	69	0·11	8·71	— 0·10
Cuddapah	29·781	W	L	101·7	75·3	83	0·31	12·27	— 5·74
Madras	29·717	W	6	99·0	73·0	83	0·29	16·66	+ 2·63
Coimbatore	29·885	SW	6	83·9	71·1	85	..	7·90	+ 3·31
Trichinopoly	29·730	WSW	5	92·2	76·4	73	..	10·81	+ 0·91
Negapatam	29·781	SSW	4	90·2	77·3	81	..	3·03	— 6·56
Colombo	29·876	SW	9	83·5	76·5	81	..	9·07	— 7·46
Aden	29·831	Calm	11	90·8	83·8	71	..	1·35	+ 0·95

* Corrected there being a mistake in total of the 12th.

In column "Wind rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·00 (81·38); G. T. H. = 0·00 (81·07) St. G. H= 0·00 (85·13); G. P. = 0·00 (74·11).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Aurangabad Mangalore and Raipur, and a brisk rise at Jacobabad the pressure changes have been small. Gradient are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, but they are working round to the north in many places, and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is in excess of normal in almost all districts, and the variations of the minimum temperature are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity shows a rise in several places, and the sky is cloudy to overcast all over the country lying to the south of Latitude 19°.

Heavy rain has fallen at Bangalore (3·28") and Calicut (2·81"); over an inch at Cochin (1·51"); nearly an inch at Belgaum and Cuddapah; about three-quarters of an inch at Cawnpore; about half an inch at Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri and Goa; and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Madras, Bellary, Mangalore, Sholapur, Poona, Aurangabad, Jacobabad and Akola.

The monsoon gradient has again [illegible] on the West Coast, and weather is favourable for rain from Cochin to Ratnagiri. Local showers are likely in the Madras Presidency and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. The isobars indicate the probable existence of a disturbance to the eastward of Madras or Masulipatam in the Bay. The weather to the north of Bombay is in a slightly unsettled condition [illegible] favourable for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Wesleyan Church [illegible]

8 a.m.—Parade Service [illegible]
6 p.m.—[illegible]
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church [illegible])

9-30 a.m.—Preacher [illegible]
6 p.m.—Preacher [illegible]
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

MISSION [illegible]

7 a.m.—Holy Communion [illegible]
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer [illegible] Canon Roberts.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer [illegible]

HOLY TRINITY [illegible]

(Near [illegible])

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion [illegible]
Hymns—189, 316 and [illegible]
5 p.m.—Children's Service [illegible]
6 p.m.—Evensong and [illegible]
Hymns—165, 433 and [illegible]
Sermon by Rev. F. [illegible]
Offertories for Additional [illegible]
7 a.m.—Daily Matins.

ST. NICHOLAS [illegible]

Opposite the [illegible]
10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and [illegible]

[illegible]

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.
The north door of the [illegible] every day till sunset for private prayer.

ST. PETER'S [illegible]

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist [illegible] Rev E. S. Smart.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) [illegible] Rowsey.
Alms for Choir and Organ.

ST. ANDREW'S [illegible]

(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Psalm—23 tune 164.
Hymns—105, 285 and 233 [illegible] tune.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—24 tune 224.
Hymns—97, 230, 250 and 228 [illegible] tune.
Collection for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE [illegible]

(Madras Troops.)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—211, 183 and 251.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—165, 222 and 386.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Wodehouse Road.
11 a.m.—Joint Service at St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Rev. [illegible]
Hymns—17, 154 and 613. Psalm [illegible]

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the [illegible] hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, [illegible] results :—

Wards.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort North, Fort Southern and Esplanade	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	24	[illegible]	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Phanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	1	9	5
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	1	[illegible]
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	[illegible]	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	[illegible]	11
G Mahim and Worli	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Water Division	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non-Resident and Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hospitals	[illegible]	[illegible]	13
Total	35	[illegible]	114
Total plague deaths to date	94,3[illegible]	[illegible]	
Same date last year	31	[illegible]	147

THE IRISH EDUCATION QUESTION.

HOPES are no doubt [illegible] that the standard of education [illegible] Catholic upper classes may be raised [illegible] the new Commission, when expressed [illegible] difficulties to be encountered [illegible] and are due to the Catholic [illegible] strongly object to the [illegible] university like that to which Trinity [illegible] because they desire to [illegible] Protestant youth. But [illegible] sities abroad—in America and [illegible] instance—have more [illegible] priestly interference. It [illegible] to teach modern science or [illegible] is to be constantly shackled [illegible] of the clergy, and by [illegible] admitted, even by priests [illegible] better educated and more [illegible] Catholics; but they fail [illegible] to any favour shown by [illegible] own fears of modern [illegible] Even the work of the Christian [illegible] vide a good primary [illegible] dislike by the secular [illegible] Romanist colleges are [illegible] very doubtful whether [illegible] disrepute almost as soon as [illegible] of the trammels which [illegible] teachers. As regards the [illegible] have shown great energy [illegible] starting national schools [illegible] founders they became [illegible] teachers. Thus primary [illegible] vanced, in even the poorest [illegible] of Ireland. Whether it will [illegible] to control a flock that [illegible] with the old utterly illiterate [illegible] be doubted. But not only [illegible] papers most read by the [illegible] in the hands of the priesthood [illegible] the reader finds pious stories [illegible] glories of the papal court, [illegible] accounts of famous relics [illegible] from Paris of Boer victories [illegible] of the Coronation oath, and [illegible] of the National League. [illegible] look in vain for any [illegible] or exhortation against [illegible] rather, a diatribe against [illegible] portraits of obscure [illegible] with enthusiastic descriptions [illegible] were perhaps in reality [illegible] pabulum which the Church [illegible] those whom she has been [illegible] teaching to read. But the [illegible] who goes every year to England [illegible] cannot well be prevented, [illegible] acquaintance with very different [illegible] may be doubted whether the [illegible] not somewhat on the wane [illegible] now.—From "The State of Ireland [illegible] wood's Magazine" for [illegible]

A WONDERFUL [illegible]

THIS is the age of research [illegible] nature, so to speak, is [illegible] the comfort and happiness of [illegible] made giant strides during [illegible] among the—by no means [illegible] in medicine comes that [illegible] of which will be found [illegible] paration is unquestionably [illegible] and reliable Patent Medicine [illegible] has, we understand, been [illegible] Hospitals by Ricord, [illegible] sonneuve, the well-known [illegible] all those who are regular [illegible] matters, including the [illegible] Roux by whom it was [illegible] adopted, and that it is [illegible] who require such a remedy [illegible] From the time of Aristotle [illegible] in the removal of these [illegible] philosopher's stone) [illegible] hopeful, generous [illegible] power of such could [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] discovery of a remedy [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] LAWRENCE & MAYO, [illegible] OPTICIANS, [illegible]

[illegible] IN THE EAST. [illegible] Appointment to [illegible] LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal [illegible] of the hardest kind. They are [illegible] ground and polished, and [illegible] for ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 68, Chancery Lane, London.
[illegible] List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years. Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored. Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
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THE NATURAL and ONLY GENUINE CARLSBAD SALT, in Crystal or Powder, is prepared from the water of the famous Sprudel Spring at Carlsbad. Largely prescribed in all Diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Diabetes, Chronic Constipation, Gallstones, Gout, &c. To avoid artificial preparations, see that the wrapper bears the signature of the SOLE IMPORTERS, INGRAM and ROYLE Ltd., London. Of all Chemists and Stores.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India,
STANLEY OAKES & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

MANGALORE TILES!
ROOFING AND FLOORING.
ITALIAN FLOORING TILES.
FINEST QUALITIES, POPULAR PRICES.
B. PINTO,
55, MATHARPAKADY, BOMBAY.

VATCHA BROS.
ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
273, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT INLAND COMMISSION AGENCY.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of "ENGLISH RUBBER TYRES" of the best quality given away at Manufacturer's Prices. A complete set for one carriage at Rs. 90 only. Fresh consignments arriving every fortnight.

Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.

Further particulars on application.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
INLAND COMMISSION AGENTS.
[illegible], Medow Street, Fort, Reuter's Office Buildings,
BOMBAY.

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT? But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
1, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL.
TELEPHONE No. 995.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and [illegible]

[illegible] executed with care and promptitude, [illegible] booked by a Line of Steamers. [illegible] BUSINESS undertaken.

[illegible] Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and [illegible] of INTIMATION, Board Steamers [illegible] on their arrival at Plymouth, at [illegible] the Docks, to take instructions of [illegible] Forwarding Baggage, &c.

[illegible] AND BEST MEANS FOR [illegible] HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, [illegible] ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY [illegible] Free, [illegible], larger size [illegible] [illegible] the test for nearly 60 years, [illegible] Use no other, sure to give [illegible] of all Chemists. [illegible] PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL [illegible] ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road [illegible]

[illegible] D REVENUE [illegible] AND SOUND [illegible]

[illegible]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

ASH[illegible]—September 15, at Woodlands, Coonoor, the wife of R [illegible] I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COOKE—DUFFIN—September 17, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, [illegible] Charles Missen Cooke, Punjab Police, son of the late [illegible] Richard Cooke, B A, St John's College, Cambridge [illegible] Canal Dept, Punjab, to Eileen, second daughter of [illegible] Charles Duffin, Superintendent of Telegraphs.

WATTS—PENTI[illegible]—September 12, at St Mary's R C Cathedral, Trichinopoly, by the Rev Father Atkinson, S J, Philip Edward Watts, Driver, S I R, to Margaret Caroline, "Madge," eldest daughter of S Penticost, late Ordnance Department.

DEATHS.

BICKERS—September 6, at Motihari, Beatrice Louie, the dearly loved child of Austen Lovell and Beatrice Claribel Bickers, aged 21 months and 21 days.

FREMLIN—September 12, at Bangalore, Gerald Kent, the much loved son of Ralph and Maud Fremlin, aged 18 months.

MALPAS—September 13, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the dearly beloved wife of Sub-Engineer A Malpas, M W S, Jalpaiguri, aged 44 years.

OLLENBACH—September 10, at Mussoorie, Charles George Ollenbach, aged 70.

TRIPE—September 7, at Bokraha Factory, Tirhoot, of heart failure, Joseph Teighben Tripe, son of Dr Tripe, R N, aged about 47.

KEMP'S LIST.
"STANDARD"
ÆRATED WATERS.
SODA ÆRATED—POTASH 8 ans. doz.
Lithia—Medicinal Soda
Lemonade—Gingerale
Tonic—Raspberryade and Seltzer 12 As. doz.
Pogson's Restorative Water 1 Re. doz.
Ærated Limetta Juice 1 Re. doz.
Sparkling Vivona 2 Rs. doz.
DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For Consent Decree.

536-01—Madhavjee V—Bai Ganga vs Valabdas Ramjee—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

275-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Sukhlal vs Sidhuthrai Soojunral—Malvi H and M—Part heard.

Long Causes.

222-01—Craigie L and O—Tricumdas Mills Co vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and others—Thakurdas and Co.

230-01—Craigie L and O—The Tricumdas Mills Co vs Dossabhoy Fordoonji Guzder—Unwalla and V.

345-01—Payne G S and M—Majee Ahmed Nacoobhai and another vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Unwalla and P.

378-01—Jamsetjee and R—Gangaram Manrook vs Tekchand Bhaga and others—Mulla and M.

272-01—Craigie L and O—The Tricumdas Mills Co vs Soonderneth Dinanath Khote—Thakurdas and Co.

388-01—In person a pauper—Apolonia vs J A D'Souza and others—Sorabjee and J.

363-01—Shamrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and another—R P Mehta.

421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—Matoobai J and M, and Payne G S and M. For postponement.

239-235-01—Chitnis and M—Balkrishna Ramkrishna Chole vs The Oriental Life Assurance Co—Ardeshir H D and Co.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 7th September, 1901.

		Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Aug 1901—	G I P R system...	1,53,246	2,79,352	3,537	4,36,135
	I M R do ...	47,894	66,263	1,186	1,15,343
	Total...	2,01,140	3,45,615	4,723	5,51,478
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Aug 1900—	G I P R system...	1,36,405	2,69,134	5,192	4,10,731
	I M R do ...	39,956	75,754	4,758	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,76,361	3,44,888	9,950	5,31,199
Increase or Decrease...	G I P R	+16,841	+10,218	−1,655	+ 25,404
	I M R	+7,938	−9,491	−3,572	+ 5,125

BAND
INSTRUMENTS
FOR
MILITARY BANDS
AND
ORCHESTRA
Agents for Messrs. BOOSEY & Co.,
S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.
Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luytics, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luytics, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.
THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies
Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled [illegible] Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE [illegible] HIRE, and also made to order.

[illegible] CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

[illegible]

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, [illegible], Captain [illegible], arrived in harbour on Thursday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, [illegible] and the following passengers:—Mr [illegible] 1 native, Mrs Pitcher, baby and 1 native and 29 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, Captain G Costanzo, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste, with the following passengers:—Mr R Mistry, Mr Otto Vonte, Mr A Gravowsky, Mr E Suter, Mr Klein, Mr and Mrs Porter, Mr Maxwell, Mr A A Philips, Mr Vacha, Mrs Cloese and child, Mrs Kolin, Miss R Khandon, Rev C S [illegible], and Mr J Morphen.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 20.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Hill	Cruiser
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Kae, R N	
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence		Indian Marine
Clive		Indian Marine
Nancowry		Indian Marine
Mayo	R W Gordon	Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
4 Torpedo boats		

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Plassey					Torpedo G'boat
Hardinge		Baugh			Indian Marine
H H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Secundra	1675	Forbes			M M & Co
Hermod	829	Olsen			Bombay Co
Kinshin Maru	2589	Pyne	Japan		N Y Kaisha
Nairung	2862	Edge			T M & Co
Bombay	2850	Mount			J M & Co
Ula	3126	Collins			M M & Co
Pemba	936	Martyr			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Bancoora	3198	Alexander			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Morocco	2436	Boxhall	Hull	20-9	F M & Co
C	Scharlechberger	1810	Fischbeck	Karachi	27-9	G G Co
K	Eswada	3370	Smith			M M & Co
P	Lord Kelvin	2212	Steel	Hamburg		M M & Co
R	Mozaffari	1380	Baker	Jeddah	24-9	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	992	Ahmed			Shaw(?)ed & Co
Kaveri	653	Ahmed	Bhownagar	21-9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
1	Asia	2383	Laird	Liverpool	26-9	W & G & Co
5	Coromandel	2782	Vibert	China	25-9	B & P S N Co
6	Massilia		Warford	Marseilles	25-9	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2353	Costanzo	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
8	Marq Bacquehem		Belloser	Kobe	28-9	A L S N Co
12	Persia	4198	Wheler	London	[illegible]-9	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	21-9	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Imperatrix s	Costanzo	Trieste
	Pemba s	Martyr	Busreh, Sept 5
20	Ula s	Collins	Calcutta, Sept 10

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Clan Fraser s	Roberts	Vizagapatam
	Gololbaria s	Gray	Calcutta
	Hyde s	Kadir	Mauritius

The steamer Quito, Shatton, for Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Marq Bacquehem, for China.
,, Pemba, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—1,926 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 58 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 85 bales cotton waste, &c, H Khoosbai; 87 bales wool an 1 9 bales goat hair, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, O Purbut; 4 bales cotton waste, Wm Watson and Co; 3,250 cwt mowraseed, John Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—10,000 cwt castorseed, 1,004 cwt rapeseed and 22,440 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lord Kelvin s—2,000 cwt mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Scharlechberger s—607 cwt myrabolams, Hugo Schwer and Co; 2,402 cwt myrabolams and 400 cwt gum, Casser and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bombay s—2,000 cwt mowraseed and 12,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Marq Bacquehem s—550 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, J David; 800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 298 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, King Wah; 492 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kinshin Maru s—159 cwt sandalwood chips, Jeena Kika; 8 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 752 bales twist, David David Sassoon and Co.

Coromandel s—40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Marq Bacquehem s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Marq Bacquehem s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tajpal and Co; 500 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Carrimee and Co; 800 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 513 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR MOJE.

Kinshin Maru s—250 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR PENANG.

Coromandel s—104 boxes silver dollars (Rs. 467,514), The Chartered Bank of I A and China.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st September.

1. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held at Town Hall, on Friday, the 27th instant, at 9-30 p.m., and will be followed by a Dance.

2. Members requiring tickets for the Annual Prize Distribution, can obtain them, on application, from both Headquarters and Club. It is necessary to present tickets at the door.

3. Leave of absence for 3 months from 17th inst., has been granted to Sergt. F. D. McAlpin. Corpl. G. L. Charu, will perform the duties of No. 2 Co., No. 3 Sub-Division during the leave of Sergt. F. D. McAlpin.

4. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—Gunner J. A. Collins.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda [illegible] and Cawnpore-Achnera [illegible] Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 24th August 1901, on 1,644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	1,86,000	7,000	3,16,000
Or per mile of Railway	75	113	4	192
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	8,03,029	21,65,990	46,406	30,15,425
Total for 8 weeks	9,26,029	23,51,990	53,406	33,31,425
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,25,969	1,42,133	3,918	2,72,020
Per mile of Ry do.	77	86	2	165
Total to corresponding date do.	9,09,056	26,25,042	44,031	35,78,129

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 43,980
Do to date 2,46,704

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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5 Satara Notes—In Honour of the Dead President.
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7 Northcote Challenge Shield—Bangalore Wanderers vs. Poona Gymkhana—Bangalore Wanderers vs. Ganeshkhind—Poona vs. Mhow—Cricket at Dharwar—Bombay Rifle Club—Serious Carriage Accident on the Diva Ghat—Alleged Murder of an Infant.
8 Association Football.
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11 Poona Fox Hounds—The Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Tea Industry—A Barber who Murdered his Wife—Melo-Dramatic Opera at Poona—The Bombay Services—Pachmarhi Notes.
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13-14 Parsee New Year's Day—The All India Memorial—The Provincial Conference.
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16 The Land Revenue Reform—News from Haidrabad—Irrigation and Famine Relief—The Irrigation Commission—Rajkot Notes and News—Baghdad and other News.
17 Indian Tea in Persia—The Taylor's Boys and Girls School—Poona College of Science—Western India Club Ball—Municipal Standing Committee—Presidency Plague Returns.
18 The Congestion of Indian Railway Traffic—An "Efficacious" Remedy—The Merchandise Marks Act—Official Visit by the Chief Justice of Bombay to the District Court of Poona—Railway Robberies—The Aden Port Officer.
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22 LEADING ARTICLES: German Tariff Reform—Devil Worshippers.
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[illegible] SYSTEM of forwarding, as established by Messrs. Latham & Co.

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1901.

AN EXPERT ON THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE Indian Civil Service bears a proud front, and can point to a high record of good work and a long list of distinguished men who have made its ranks shine like a silver ribbon across the sometimes dark and stormy horizon of Indian politics. Sir William Lee-Warner, himself one of its not least distinguished members, has a short paper in the "Cornhill" glancing into the days gone by when the present systematised evolution of competition wallahs were non-existent, and the work was done in a way none the less comprehensive in that it was rather casual. The Indian Government, as Sir William points out, has a combination of very mixed responsibilities to do justice to. In the peninsula the State is landlord over 300 millions of acres, makes salt and opium, taxes them, is a capitalist, employs armies of labourers, acts as relief officer in famine days, legislates, sits in judgment, and polices the country. It has a comprehensive task, and has little support in Indian public opinion—no offence to the loyalty of Indians. On the other hand it is not much controlled or hampered in its actions by any adverse expression of such public opinion as exists. It is seldom that a measure meets with vehement enough opposition to prove that it is absolutely unsuited to the people for whose benefit it is intended. This makes it all the more necessary that the Civil Service should be so manned that it can rise to the level of its responsibilities, and may be qualified to afford wise advice, on great public measures and possess besides the organising power to carry them out when legislation has sanctioned them. The three stages which Sir William Lee-Warner attributes to the Civil Service in its evolution offer interesting reading to the student of the growth of Empires. Under the Company, when it was "monopolist and trader, and not yet a territorial sovereign, its writers, factors, and merchants laid down the foundations of empire, fought battles, and earned dividends for themselves as well as their masters." But up to 1788, patronage and power filled its ranks by favour; perquisites were the rule till Lord Cornwallis abolished them and insisted on fixed salaries.

In the eighteenth century the writers and members of Council in India, though they had the faults of the time, rendered good service to their country. Drafted into the Company's service as mere boys, with a modest smattering of education, they had to accomplish the work to which they were put on arrival in the country by the exercise of their rough and ready wits. Many a man, and not a few heroes came through the ordeal and earned credit and fame. If they came out on a beggarly pittance, so small that one wonders it found a place in any abstract, opportunities for making independent fortunes were easily found. In 1772 a law was made against accepting presents or gratuities from the princes or people of India, which shows that serious abuses in that direction required to be put down, but private trade and perquisites were still allowed. The destruction of tigers and beasts of prey carried large rewards, instead of costing loads of money, as now. Passing examinations in the vernaculars received its due reward, £400 being the sum given for passing in Telugu. A Collector made a contract with Government for supplying anything from elephants to limestone. He fulfilled his contract, but paid himself from the revenue he collected—not a bad way, and not entailing the trouble and delay of passing bills through departments. But this perquisite system naturally led to shocking abuses. Permission to officials to trade privately was a gay way of making a rattling fortune. The Company's servants not alone traded but took precious good care that in their district no one else should pick up any plums they had a mind for. As an instance "cultivators were obliged to plough up their own fields when the poppies were ripe lest the price of opium should fall." Meanwhile these fortune-hunters were not idle or inefficient. They "enforced law and order, and drove dacoits and robbers out of their districts. Under the former rule the people were ground down to the dust by the invader from without and the oppressor within by the robbers from whom his rulers could not protect him and by his rulers who seized whatever the robbers might spare. The Company's servants protected the sheep whom they only fleeced in moderation, and perquisites were suffered gladly by a grateful population." There was also in those easy going social days a mutual "bonhomie" that went far in effacing stiff fences of demarcation. "An Oriental extravagance," says Sir William "and a leaning to the ways of the East in the pursuit of pleasure a private gain, drew the two races together, and the pride of race, or of a superior morality did not gall Indian Society." In the words of Kipling, in fact, the Ten Commandments were not transhipped at Suez. Further "British and Indian Nabobs pitted thier cocks against each other in battle, and the native nobility joined heartily in the pleasures of cherry brandy and catsup." Compare this to the subdued and modest fraternal converse of the modern club of the Orient or the intercourse in the sanctified precincts of the instructive Imperial Institute.

The Haileybury phase succeeded this picturesque era in the Civil Service and from 1806 to 1857 Covenanted men were given a course of instruction at Haileybury to qualify them for their Indian career, the number of members was increased, and the salaries given were liberal. The work was not so hard as now, for there were more hands to do it, and there was ample leisure allowed for acquiring languages and learning generally. The Civilians "showed a tendency to be exclusive" but this was counterbalanced by watering with a very necessary infusion of military officers. Lord Wellesley had a scheme for training the members of the service in Calcutta which he thought would improve even the Haileybury system, but Sir William considers it fortunate it was not carried out. The Bengal Service had the advantage or disadvantage of his suggestion, and they certainly ran riot in the matter of a splendid extravagance of living. Style and fashion were the order of the day, and debt followed as a matter of course. Men no longer made colossal fortunes, their debts were gigantic, and instead of going home with golden linings to their pockets, they lingered on in the public service till old and worn-out, that is, when the climate and their manner of living altered them. Civilians in those days were not shut out from taking the field when campaigns were on foot. Many a name is enrolled in the list of gallant defenders of the garrisons and towns against rebels in the days of the Mutiny. The dangers of this [illegible] he has entered, his work is ever increasing. The numbers of effective officers have not been increased, though Provinces have been added to the Empire, the pay has perceptibly decreased. Cruel fate and a resolute searching of the silver heart of the world has made the rupee less potent as a builder up of fortune. The cadre of the Indian Civil Service is given by Sir William as 830 in 1889 and now it numbers only 730; each of these members has on an average 1,290 square miles in his charge and over 297,500 souls. "The pressure of work is overwhelming, and in respect of salaries and promotion the Haileybury civilians had a considerable advantage over their successors. The victories of peace have aggravated the economic difficulty arising from the over-population of British India, and an exhausting war has to be waged against famine and pestilence" says Sir William Lee-Warner. Well, famine and pestilence have somewhat reduced the population, unfortunately, though they have brought more and harder work to the civilian and many have been the breaks down under the strain. The experienced writer doubts whether the sentiments fostered by a common training in the Haileybury days were not a gain to the Service, and he says of to-day that "there is no solidarity in the Service but rather a tendency to cleavage between the judicial and the executive officers and between the secretariats and the district officials." The Service, we are told, has lost much of its popularity in India. Is it too much to say that it has lost much of its popularity among Europeans from whose ranks it must still mainly be filled? Hard work, little leisure, and diminished salaries must be considered deficient as prizes in life's career by even the most public-minded of public servants.

THE RUSSIAN CUSTOMS.

RUSSIA has consented to lessen the duty on goods entering from foreign countries especially in cases where they are imported by non-traders. A law was passed in May last, and now takes effec in this direction. It will not however be easy for a simple private individual to take advantage of it, unless the formulas attending the clearing of articles through the Russian Custom-house—which were beyond the grasp of an ordinary individual—are modified. Therefore it is proposed that such articles as the new law affects may be henceforward taxed by the names and qualifications they bear in the country from which they hail, and the importer will not be obliged, as formerly, to declare the goods according to their Russian titles and specifications. The further great concession is made that the customs documents may be posted to the receiver, who can then in turn post them to the custom-house. In case he declines to be present at the customs inspection he will be informed by post of the result and the amount of the duty. He can even in certain cases on payment of the duty demand that the goods be forwarded to him. Any one who is not able to do all this by writing, may do it by word of mouth, but he must then be present at the inspection. A change for the better has also been made in the system of imposition of penalties for inaccuracy in a customs declaration. Formerly an iron law declined to see whether a mistake was made through oversight or intentionally, and a money fine was imposed indifferently. The new rule makes a difference between people whose business it is to know all about the customs regulations connected with their trade, and private individuals who cannot be expected to have made such technicalities a part of their life equipment, and who only occasionally get something that strikes their wandering fancy from abroad. The penalties for their ignorance may even be remitted when it is shown that the directions of the Russian Customs are difficult of interpretation. The Gironde wine-growers have taken advantage of the enthusiasm over the Czar's visit to France to suggest that the Government should negociate a reduction in the Russian duties on French wine. Bordeaux wants a practical proof of friendship.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

THE Empress Dowager, who professed such great solicitude for the welfare of her subjects the other day that she issued stringent rules as to the allowances to be granted to her retinue while on the march seems to think it necessary to economise only in small things. Large items of expenditure she incurs just as light-heartedly as before the Powers paid her country their most unwelcome visit. It is now notified that for her accommodation at Kaifeng, the new, perhaps temporary, capital, a new palace is to be built at a cost of three million taels. In order to raise more money for the imperial exchequer arrangements are reported to have been made for the sale of dignities and ranks. Ministers and provincial high authorities are to recommend to her Majesty "men of ability and enlightenment for employment in the Government, who in process of time are to be the Prime Ministers, Ministers of the Six Boards, etc., of the future." This, according to a Peking despatch to the "Universal Gazette," is one of the ways by which an able and enlightened man—an embryo Prime Minister, in fact,—may manage to become specially recommended by a certain syndicate of high Metropolitan Ministers to the Throne, that is to say, to the Empress Dowager and her favourite Eunuch. A man belonging to any of the Peking Boards or Ministries must pay a fee of Tls. 40 to this syndicate for the privilege, whilst an official, substantive or expectant, from the provinces is mulcted Tls. 100. As soon as any of these fees are handed to the agents of the syndicate, says a Peking correspondent, the payer's name is promptly inserted into a list prepared for the purpose and he in company with others "similarly privileged," soon finds himself specially recommended in a joint memorial of the members of the said syndicate of Ministers of Peking and Hsian, and in process of time becomes the "great man" he now aspires to be. There seems to be a capital opportunity for those who have come to despise European continental honours and cheap American degrees. Chinese ranks may be offered at a cheaper rate than either those of the United States, Spain or Portugal.

HELP FOR THE WOUNDED.

THE soldier in India should rejoice. It is rumoured, it is impossible to say with what truth, that the regulation in force in England by which the War Office sanctions the replacing at the public expense of eyes and limbs, lost by soldiers after discharge as well as during service years, will be extended to India. Of course the soldier must not culpably destroy his eyes, nor intentionally lose a limb, in that case a paternal Government would decline to be responsible for artificially supplying the want. Why the regulation should not have been in force here before it is impossible to say, for surely Tommy is just as ready in India to rush into danger and risk his limbs and eyes as at home and he does not develop an insane desire to put out his own eyes or cut off his own legs and arms, when he comes to the glorious East. It would be interesting to know if the regulation will be retrospective, and whether cargoes of artificial limbs will be indented for, or if there will be a run on blue and grey and black glass eyes. Do artificial teeth come into the authorised list of deficits the War Office consents to supply. If tough ration beef wears out Tommy's teeth, does it come into the category of "circumstances under his own control" which debar him from seeking reparation at the public expense.

THE REVERSES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE reverses reported by Lord Kitchener in South Africa need cause no alarm. Where the [illegible] rather than to any lack of [illegible] on the part of Major Gough. His deliberate destruction of the sights and breech-blocks of the guns denotes that before surrendering he [illegible] to the seriousness of his position and that with Boers, five to one, round him it was useless hoping for victory. The presence of Botha with a strong force near Utrecht was evidently known to the Intelligence Department and here we have the explanation of Natal's arming in anticipation of his arrival. The affair at Elands River Poort was a desperate attempt on the part of Commandant Smuts to escape from the troops who were hemming him in on all hands. The adoption of khaki clothing by the Boers is an unpleasant compliment to British taste which has several precedents and has led to confusion and mishap on more occasions than one.

THE HIGH COURT. RULES.

To call the recently published High Court rules new, says a legal correspondent, is a distinct misnomer. One or two of the rules may be new to Bombay, for here and there we find an adaptation from English rules and those of other Indian High Courts. The Chief Justice, with Mr. Banaji, the Prothonotary, revised them Mr. Stannope Bayley indexed them and now instead of a lot of rules, to be found perhaps on this circular but more probably on that, we have them all in one volume and the saving of time to lawyers, which will be effected by this change, will be enormous.

IN connection with the suit filed in the High Court by the Bombay Tramway Company against the Municipal Corporation, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton heard further arguments yesterday on the question of track rents amounting to about half a lakh of rupees per annum payable by the Company under their agreement, and the question of costs of the suit. Counsel for the Company argued that as the date of the purchase had by notice been fixed as the 14th March last the Company were absolved of their liability to pay track rents after that date. As to the costs it was urged that it was necessary to come to the court to ascertain the validity of the notice to purchase and the amount of interest on the debentures, and it was suggested that the Corporation should bear the general costs of the suit and that the costs of the issues should be paid half and half [illegible] parties. On the other h[illegible] Corporation that the ter[illegible] the payment of the trac[illegible] 14th March, but m[illegible] the Company until [illegible] by the Corpora[illegible] Company. [illegible] persons selli[illegible] and they we[illegible] for the valu[illegible] maturely bro[illegible] were responsible [illegible] took time to con[illegible]dgment.

THE s. s. Egypt with the Ho[illegible] of 14th instant, arrived at Aden [illegible]erday.

THE successor to Nawab Muhammad Hyat Kha[illegible] on the Provincial Legislative Council is Nawab S[illegible] Imam Bakhsh Khan, K.C.I.E., Mazari, Dera Gha[illegible] Khan district, a notable local Chief.

THE officiating post of Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta, available till May 31, 1902, has been offered to Mr. Paterson of Calcutta on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction by the Noakhali Railway Company of a branch line from Laksam station on the Assam Bengal Railway via Noakhali to Ichakhali, a distance of about 39 miles.

IT will interest many Kashmir visitors to hear that there is to be undertaken, in the coming cold weather, the alignment of a road from Barrakow to Kohala, so that the unnecessary and steep journey to Murree may be avoided.

THE sales of Bengal opium to the end of September last are upwards of 58 lakhs better than the estimate, but five months' pass duty on exports from Bombay gives nearly Twenty-four and-a-half lakhs worse than the estimate, the net result being more than thirty-three and-a-half lakhs to the good.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 14th instant show a serious increase, the mortality figures having risen to 6,385, compared with 4,822 in the week preceding, and 1,136 in the similar period of last year. The principal figures are: Bombay Districts, 5,668, against 4,132; Mysore State, 295, against 377; Bombay City, 293, against 235; Bengal, 58, against 13; Calcutta, 18, against 13; Karachi, 15, against 8; Punjab, 16. As regards Bombay, Dharwar District returned 1,509 deaths; Kolhapur State, 1,455; Belgaum District, 1,235; Satara, 856.

IT was noticed in the newspapers some time back that an uncle of the Maharaja of Panna, a small State in Bandelkhand, died a few months ago under circumstances which raised suspicion of poisoning. An inquiry has been held, and as facts have been disclosed which implicate the Maharaja, he has been temporarily suspended, pending still further inquiry. Captain Beville, Political Agent in Bandelkhand, proceeded a few days ago to Panna with an escort of 30 native cavalry and 50 infantry to carry out the orders of the Government. The Maharaja has been taken to Sutna, where he will remain for [illegible] present.

THE Educational Conference at Simla, [illegible] every day for six hours [illegible] more than [illegible] completed its labours on [illegible] ev[illegible] journed as already announc[illegible] proceedings the Rev. Dr. Miller mo[illegible] thanks to the Viceroy, who had pre[illegible] meeting with one exception, and had [illegible] ing part in its proceedings. H[illegible] opinion that the recommendations [illegible] which had covered the entire field [illegible] tion and had in every instan[illegible] would if acted upon be of inc[illegible] future of education in this c[illegible] replied and the meeting ter[illegible] the Conference are loud in t[illegible] Excellency's keen interest in [illegible] wide range of knowledge whi[illegible] tional matters.

MR. HENRY FROWDE in[illegible] the edition of the Oxford U[illegible] facsimile of the first folio S[illegible] for within six weeks of t[illegible] prospectus. We understa[illegible] be ready for distribution [illegible]

AN album containin[illegible] the United States Presi[illegible] McKinley was lately sold [illegible] dollars. There is a Hibe[illegible] Lincoln's note, as follows [illegible] rule never to reply to letter[illegible] —Respectfully yours, A. Li[illegible]

DR. CALMETTE, the direct[illegible] tute, was severely bitten by [illegible] which he was endeavouring [illegible] A strong dose of the anti-to[illegible] the doctor himself, was inj[illegible] the only effect of the woun[illegible] hand and wrist with a sha[illegible] Calmette had so far recover[illegible] bite, that he was able to [illegible] general council.

A DESPATCH from Palesti[illegible] lished in New York on A[illegible] oil well at Beaumont gu[illegible] with such force that it was [illegible] spouting stream. Three [illegible] daring in seeking to cut off t[illegible] and five others are lying in [illegible] the same cause. The oil had [illegible] and much of it was runnin[illegible] entire oilfield at Beaumon[illegible] guards were taken against [illegible] feeling of dread amongst th[illegible] was intense.

THE Paris correspondent [illegible] graph" says that Dr. Garnau[illegible] and, with the latter's co[illegible] experimenting at once upo[illegible] whether bovine tuberculosis i[illegible] After having been inoculated [illegible] he will follow a "tuberculo[illegible] space of a year he will dri[illegible] obtain milk "as rich [illegible] bacilli," which will be [illegible] order to ensure its satisf[illegible] Garnault will drink this [illegible] water. Every two m[illegible] doubly sure, he will be [illegible] culture of tuberculosis bac[illegible] have been tested on calve[illegible] a year of this treatment [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in the making of [illegible] says:—

"Those were the days when [illegible] still shook the golden harvest [illegible] Company and his servants; [illegible] at Calcutta or Madras [illegible] copious libations of [illegible] brandy pegs; when the life of [illegible] had no relief from [illegible] ness, and still more horrible debauch[illegible]"

But Skinner was [illegible] one of the [illegible] from England to face the unlucky [illegible] death in India, and yet he had to [illegible] judice and adverse fortune in his younger [illegible] though later the founder of the Bengal [illegible] Cavalry:—

"Not only had he to meet the exclusive [illegible] dom of the Company without the cachet of [illegible] cadetship or the king's commission, but he ha[illegible] to combat a more serious disadvantage [illegible] strong prejudice of those days against all perso[illegible] mixed descent."

Skinner's mother was a Rajput, and John Skinner in his memoirs relates how she committed suicide rather than endure the dishonour of seeing her daughters placed at school and thus violating the sanctity of the zenana. Perhaps it was this resolute spirit that inspired Skinner with the power of carving his own fortunes. At the age of eighteen he was bound prentice to a printer in Calcutta, but he ran away, a counting-house was next tried with the same result. Then he entered Sindhia's service as an ensign through the interest of General de Boigne. In the Mahratta army he led a stirring life, which his own memoirs mirror, for seven years. Of that time, the writer in "Blackwood" remarks:—

"That his skill-in-arms and his daring resource in peril were developed to a high degree of perfection is less remarkable than the fact that the intrigue and treachery which were common amongst his fellows were unable to corrupt the singular straightness and openness of his own character."

In 1803 war broke out between the British and the Mahrattas. All British subjects were ordered to leave Sindhia's service. Skinner was offered employment in the British Camp but he refused to bear arms against his former employer. Later w[illegible] Sindhia was defeated, his mercenaries deserte[illegible] Skinner was appointed to command them, wh[illegible] did on condition he should never be r[illegible] serve directly against Sindhia. Thus w[illegible] of Skinner's Horse, 2,000 st[illegible] descendant[illegible] From [illegible]

[illegible] struggle against [illegible] competition is wearying in [illegible] go on. The railway routes [illegible] trouble. The Vienna-Salonika [illegible] provoked a counter Italian [illegible] line. Mr. Duffield writes:—

"In the first place, by the compl[illegible] plon Tunnel a very considerable s[illegible] may be effected on the route from [illegible] The actual course to be followed i[illegible] great tunnel has not yet been d[illegible] still the subject of local disputes [illegible] approaching solution, and the [illegible] Mediterranean line is dispos[illegible] following plan—a direct line fr[illegible] Saulnier by St. Jean de Losne, t[illegible] Jura by several tunnels of eas[illegible] without serious curves or gradien[illegible] Gex almost on the level of [illegible] would mean that the actual dist[illegible] from Paris to Milan would fall [illegible] place of 1,049 by the Mont Ceni[illegible] Gothard. When this is once eff[illegible] the Salonika route to Port Said [illegible] averted for some time.

"With regard to the wider poli[illegible] proposed Austrian line to Salonik[illegible] of communication between west a[illegible] ing Prince of Montenegro is credi[illegible] lowing proposal of a grand trun[illegible] spoken of as the "Slav Line," fro[illegible] the Adriatic which would connec[illegible] Latin Lands, and enable them to [illegible] travel towards one another withou[illegible] way beholden to a Teutonic agency. [illegible] line, starting from Kladovo on the D[illegible] Iron Gates, would run to Nisch by [illegible] the Tymok. From Nisch to Pristin[illegible] south to avoid the territory of No[illegible] to Ipek and [illegible] It would re-e[illegible] and finally [illegible] the sea in t[illegible]

THE WAR [illegible]

BRITISH REVERSE NEAR UTRECHT.

LOSS OF THREE GUNS.

ANOTHER BRITISH REVERSE AT ELANDS RIVER.

LONDON, SEPT. [illegible]

A despatch from Lord Kitchener states that the Boers, estimated at one thousand men, under Botha, yesterday entrapped and attacked three companies of British Mounted Infantry and three guns, under Major Gough, who were reconnoitring to the South of Utrecht. Severe fighting ensued.

Our guns were captured, but the sights and breech blocks were destroyed before falling into the enemy's hands.

Captain Mildmay of the King's Royal Rifles, Lieutenant Blewitt, of the Rifle Brigade, and fourteen men were killed, and five officers and twenty-five men wounded, besides which five officers and 150 men were made prisoners.

Major Gough managed to effect his escape in the night.

General French reports that the Boer force under Commandant Smuts, which was hemmed in by the British Columns, rushed a Squadron of the Seventeenth Lancers at Elands River Poort, killing three officers and twenty men and wounding one officer and thirty men.

The Lancers fought gallantly.

The Boers, who were dressed in khaki, were at first mistaken for British.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE COBRA WITH MANY LIVES.

The turbine torpedo boat destroyer Cobra did not blow up, but ran on a rock [illegible] sank in a heavy sea. Twelve of the surv[illegible] [illegible]ed, but it is feared that eighty l[illegible]

[Messrs. Armstr[illegible] New-Castle built the C[illegible] [illegible]ted to beat the record [illegible] an [illegible] Hon. [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] day [illegible] wners [illegible] follow- [illegible] then [illegible]ed. They [illegible] on them [illegible]

[illegible] and the dispute in the [illegible] G[illegible] had arrived at a critical [illegible] appeared to be but little prospect [illegible] It was urged on all hands that the [illegible]e should be left to an arbitrator. Lord [illegible] who offered his services as meditator of a conference between the owners and [illegible] speaking at the luncheon, given by Sir W. [illegible] the opening of the new road at Little [illegible] pressed his regret that there had been so [illegible]ifestoes issued, engendering and increasing [illegible]ees, and making fresh difficulties instead [illegible] together and discussing the questions in [illegible]ith a desire to come to a settlement. He [illegible]vised that the manifestoes should be obli[illegible] m the minds of all parties, and that they [illegible]e together without further delay and [illegible]resh start to settle the unfortunate and [illegible] dispute. Mr. Wilson Fox, of the Board of [illegible] still endeavouring to effect a reconcilia[illegible]en were willing to submit to arbitration, [illegible]ners make no definite statement. A [illegible] the federated owners which was held on [illegible] August 28 resulted in a settlement with [illegible] and second hands. The latter had strongly [illegible]e owners' proposals to sail trawlers with [illegible]s and were so determined that at the [illegible] question the owners passed unanimously [illegible] that trawlers working the North [illegible]ea [illegible] Shetland should carry not fewer than [illegible] This settled all disput[illegible] the shore[illegible] gh it [illegible] dis[illegible] the [illegible]

Captains [illegible] G. Gentry, G. F. Humphreys, W. H. Hunter, H. K. Bos, E. Dunst, W. P. Abbey, G. Parker, W. A. Stewart, C. Hosberd, E. Pratt, B. Dudgeon, G. Badcock, H. A. G. B.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteers—Captain Sarjant to be Major.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles—Mr. Hudson to be Second Lieutenant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. J. Zuberbuhler as Brazilian Vice-Consul at Bombay is recognised.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Turkey announces free pratique on arrival from Egyptian Red Sea Ports except Suez.

Captain Newnham, 4th Bombay Cavalry, is posted to plague duty in Bombay while Lieutenant Anderson, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, reverts to military employ.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A new edition of the Frontier Crimes' Regulation is published which, amongst other changes, increases to fourteen years the maximum punishment that can be awarded on the finding of a Jirga.

A notification is published giving power of entry to inspectors of explosives.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. O Conor, Director-General of Statistics has three months' leave. Mr. J. A. Robertson officiating.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Monsieur Boego to charge of the Belgian Consulate-General Bombay is recognised.

Captain A. B. Dew of the Political Department has one year's leave.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Returns for the past week show the prices are rising in the Circars and Deccan and also to some extent in the Punjab, owing to the early cessation of rains. Crops also are withering in Hissar and Ferozepore but the area seriously affected in this part of the country does not appear to be very extensive.

A further reduction of [illegible] thousand is reported in the numbers under relief in the Bombay Presidency.

RETIREMENT OF A RAILWAY MANAGER.

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Mr. J. Lightfoot, officiating Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government from the 18th September.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SOUTH STAFFORDS BEAT SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

To-day the South Staffords beat the Simla Volunteers in a well-contested game by four goals to one. Scott and Gandy distinguishing themselves for the Staffords, Taylor and Narsden playing well for the Volunteers.

POLICE CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA.

Nothing appears to have been settled in regard to the holding of any Police Conference in Calcutta this winter. Lord Curzon is known to attach great importance to Police reform and important steps in this direction have been taken of late through various local Governments. Since the matter is being dealt with Provincially, however, it is difficult to see how it can simultaneously be made the subject of such a Government of India Conference as the "Pioneer" suggests.

PLAGUE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople reports more fatal plague cases and is again declared infected.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Five more officers are coming out to India as supernumeraries for the Staff Corps and are posted to various commands.

Second Lieutenant Edgecumbe, Army Service Corps, is going to Bombay.

Brigadier-General Blaksley, Colonel on the Staff, Bombay, retires on the 30th instant.

Arrangements have been sanctioned whereby transport with Pioneer regiments shall be increased by thirty mules each for R. A. carriage of equipment, the animals to be furnished from those now lent to Civil Officers in the Punjab.

The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Hill as Inspector of Gymnasia in India is for five years from June last.

The following proceed out of Indi[illegible] [illegible]field, 2nd W[illegible] Regiment, to [illegible] W. C. [illegible]

[illegible] Commanding the Bombay [illegible]. The absence of the 25th Bombay Pioneers, on duty on the frontier and of many men of the 10th Bombay Infantry on field service have rendered the number of troops rather smaller than is usually witnessed on such occasions. The European regiments were up to strength and there was no perceptible difference in the batteries from Kirkee. At seven o'clock the troops formed in two lines facing the west, the infantry under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hallett, Royal Scots, in front and the mounted men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Banister, R.F.A., in the rear. The Brigades were made up of the Royal Scots, Shropshires, 16th and 17th Bombay Infantry, and Depot 28th Pioneers in the first line, and the 22nd, 28th, 50th, and 70th Field Batteries, 1st Bombay Lancers, two Companies of Sappers and Miners in the second line. They were all under their senior officers. The parade was under the command of Brigadier-General Vanrris, Commanding Poona District. Sir Richard Westmacott, accompanied by Brigadier-General Barlow, Colonel Bayly, Major Pinny, Captains Schrieber, Wingfield, and Griffiths arrived on the ground at 7-30. A salute of fifteen guns was fired by the 22nd Field Battery and the troops presented arms. After inspecting the men General Westmacott and Staff turned to the saluting base. The batteries and regiments marched past and the Artillery and Cavalry then went again at a trot and the Cavalry went by a third time at the gallop. The line having been once more formed as at first, the whole of the troops with the Brigadier-General and Staff at their head advanced in review order, and halting presented arms for the royal salute. The troops then marched back to quarters.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

FURTHER ARGUMENT.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Original Side, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, was resumed the hearing of the suit brought by the Bombay Tramway Company against the Municipal Corporation and Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and J. C. Anderson, trustees of the debenture holders. The questions to be discussed were those relating to track rents and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Davar and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the Corporation. There was no appearance for Messrs. Inverarity and Anderson.

The Advocate-General began by reading the correspondence that had passed between Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Rimington of the Tramway Company, and commenting upon them said that what the Corporation wanted was that there should be no public outcry or public inconvenience caused by the suspension of the tramway for an indefinite period while the settlement was being arrived at. The agreement, he contended, was complete in itself; it was for good consideration and clear in its terms. It was clear from his lordship's judgment that the question of track rent did not arise. The learned counsel did not think it desirable to discuss the question of costs until decision was given on all the issues submitted to the court.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that there were three issues of great importance raised, which had a far-reaching effect upon the transaction than what was indicated by his learned friend's argument. His lordship had reserved three issues for discussion, namely issues Nos. 5, 12 and 13. The learned counsel proposed to take 12 and 13 first for the reason that they dealt with the rights of the plaintiffs, and he would then deal with No. 5 which dealt with the obligations under the agreement of the plaintiffs, because it raised a question of track rent. The 12th issue raised the question how long the plaintiffs were entitled to remain in possession of the property and of the rents and profits, and the learned counsel asked his lordship to record his finding upon that issue that they were entitled to remain in possession and to receive the income and profits until the value of the property payable by the Corporation under section 30 of the Act was paid or tendered. That was their position. The first point that arose in considering the question was what was the relation of the two parties now to each other and how that relation might have been created? He took it that it might be created in one or other of two ways; it might be created by the volation of the parties under the contract, or by compulsion. And of course the suggestion was that, in the present case, it was compulsion brought to bear upon the Tramway Company by virtue of the Act that had created the relationship between the two parties. He did not think that it mattered much, but the question was how the transaction of sale was originated, and how was it to be carried out between the two parties? The court had held that the ownership had passed on the 14th of March on the giving of that notice, but he took it that his lordship must have meant by that an ownership recognised in equity upon the conclusion as distinguished from the completion of an equitable ownership upon the conclusion of a contract between two parties. He took it that his lordship must have meant by that exactly what was expressed in all the English cases. The learned counsel then cited a number of English cases in support of his arguments. He submitted that the real legal ownership must remain in the persons selling until their rights were ascertained and they were in a position to receive an equivalent for it. The learned counsel having pointed out the distinctions between price, purchase money, valuation and compensation, proceeded to consider the 5th issue regarding the track rent and any other obligations that might rest upon the Tramway Company under the agreement. He submitted that it was clear that so long as the Company worked the tramways at all, they could and must work under the schedule of the Act. The giving of the notice did not destroy or repeal the Act, and so long as the Act lived, the schedule so far as it was not inconsistent with the Act also lived. In the first place, the parties were not given the power by the agreement to contract themselves out of the Act and in the second place, they did not do it. They did not do it with reference to the track rent, and so far as one could really ascertain what was really intended by the letters, was that the workings of the tramways should be continued, but on the same terms on which they had hitherto been working. The drawing up of the agreement indicated that it was not finally concluded. The agreement could only be, not between Mr. Harvey and the Tramway Company, but between the Tramway Company and the Corporation, so that these were only negotiations which must subsequently be submitted to the Corporation for ratification. The learned counsel, in conclusion, [illegible]d his lordship to record the finding that the terms [illegible] agreement of the 13th March 1873 did not [illegible] be in force on the day on which the notice of [illegible]s given and that the plaintiffs [illegible] agreement, not in[illegible] [illegible]tinue to be so [illegible]d the land [illegible] was paid [illegible] [illegible]d that the [illegible] counsel did [illegible] to cases cited by [illegible]e could not contend [illegible]tute an agreement, [illegible] too much against [illegible]gumentary further. [illegible] to-day that Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] LADY [illegible]

THE DANCE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 30.

THE Queen having requested ladies to wear English silks and embroideries done in Great Britain at the Coronation, there is a wonderful stir in this department of business in the West-end. Fresh designs are being got out and orders placed with the large wholesale houses, and a display of British silks is rapidly being arranged. The beauty of the English-woven brocades is so great, both in design and colouring, that one feels it difficult to account for the fact that Englishwomen make it a point to buy French goods if they can. One reason of this may be that the rich and heavy brocades are rather more expensive than those that come from the Continent. But the extra expense is due to the fact that they are made entirely of pure silk, not weighted with tin, as the foreign silks are. The admixture of the metal gives them a very rich appearance, but it is at the expense of honesty. The pure silk British brocades will outlast these, wearing at least twice as well and lending themselves readily to the process of dyeing, just because they are pure silk. The tin contained in those of foreign make causes them to split and cut almost immediately. It is very annoying, after having gone to the trouble and expense of having a dress made, to find that it readily becomes unwearable. Let those who would avoid this annoyance choose Spitalfields silks. They will neither cut nor wear shiny before their time.

The fashionable hat of the moment is made of white glace silk, combined with velvet, or chenille, or feathers, and sometimes with all three. Cloth toques are the suitable and comfortable headgear for travelling. If not made of precisely the same material as the travelling costume, the toque can be chosen ready made in some material that assorts well with the dress. For instance, a blue cloth folded into the becoming shape that makes a kind of frame for the head, trimmed with a cabbage bow of black silk, can be worn with a blue serge travelling costume. A new trimming consists of velvet twisted in and out round the brim of a felt hat, through holes cut in the felt for this purpose. The velvet is wider than the holes through which it has to pass, and is therefore rather full and crumpled, which gives a very good effect. Black silk hats and toques are still much worn, and are found very useful at the seaside, for no sort of weather seems to alter their appearance. One of these hats has no trimming beyond a very large rosette of the stitched black silk. Another has a similar rosette in white silk; and a third has a couple of feathers, the long ones from the tail of a pheasant, and a silk scarf twisted round the crown, with the colours of the feathers exactly reproduced in the printed design upon it. Some of the printed silk scarves are exquisite in colour, chiefly Cashmerean designs. They look well adapted to the trimmings of the felt hats in the warm tones of brown, tobacco, chocolate, or nut-brown, that seem to be so popular this year. The hats that are most admired in the shop windows are felt in tan, beige, or of the tones seen in beaver and undyed raccoon.

A neat travelling dress is made of beige cloth, very light and fine of texture. The skirt is so trimmed with a stitched strapping of its own material as to stimulate a dress-shaped flounce, narrowing towards the front. A similar strapping borders it. The smartly cut bodice has a saddle collar, with revers long enough to pass below the waist by half an inch or so. Both collar and revers are strapped round the edge, and the cuffs are finished in similar fashion. The vest is set into a lace yoke, and consists of cream-coloured muslin. The straw hat, striped in beige and brown, has for only trimming a bunch of shaded hydrangeas, and is therefore suitable for wearing in changeable weather, there being no chiffon or even taffetas to be spoiled by a sudden shower.

A record performance for a lady is described by a correspondent in last week's "Field." Miss Pole, niece of Lieutenant-General Sir George Luck, was the lady, and as the object of the shoot was solely to get her a tiger, the party assembled was a small one—namely, Sir George Luck, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, R. E., Captain Cook, A. D. C., and two Indian friends. "The shoot was to last four days, from a camp about ten miles north of Puranpur, on the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway. Thirty-six elephants were collected to form the line, and it was evident on our arrival in camp that our hosts had left nothing undone to ensure success." First day:—"On approaching the River Sardah we spied an alligator basking on the sands on the opposite bank. Miss Pole killed it with the first shot. Arriving at the beat, and 'khubber' being vague, we formed line for swamp deer, and before long one fell, like the alligator, to the lady's rifle." Second day:—"Towards 1 p.m. out came a topping tiger, making straight for Miss Pole. Bang went her; 303, and stripes was a corpse. One shot, no more, and he never budged. Almost at the same time another came out to Sir George, which shared the same fate, and yet another, but this one was too cunning and got off unharmed. Needless to say, the excitement and rejoicings were great. Mahouts shrieked 'Shabash,' and clapped their hands, coolies stared in blank astonishment. All seemed mad with delight. Luncheon followed, and then a start for No. 3, the wily one. The first beat proved too much for him; with all his craft he could not escape Miss Pole, who bowled him over when going at full speed at 15 yds. This was not my first experience of tiger shooting, but I can safely affirm that it was the prettiest piece of shooting I have ever witnessed." Third day:—Sir George Luck killed the first tiger of the day. Then, out came a grand beast, who crossed Miss Pole to her left, and plunged into a small stream in the hope of escape, but this was not to be permitted. On reaching the further bank he received a bullet which struck him full in the body. He thereupon threw himself into the stream again, and endeavoured to regain the beat, but only just managed to scramble up the bank, where he collapsed, and was stone dead before any of us could get up to him." And yet we read that the modern woman is neurotic!

Under the auspices of the West Bristol Women's Liberal Association a well-attended meeting was held on Wednesday at Redland when Miss P. H. Peckover, of Wisbech, gave an address on "South Africa—what the nations are learning." She said that instead of being a great and glorious thing this war had been most inglorious. Other nations had in the past looked up to England as a leader in all that was good and noble; but she had found out while on a recent visit to Paris that they could no longer respect our nation on account of what had taken place in South Africa. At the conclusion of Miss Peckover's address the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That in the opinion of this meeting whatever views may be held of the causes of the war in South Africa, and the relative guilt of the nations in the beginning, the continuance involves such defiance of law and justice, such inhumanity to non-combatants, and such destruction of the lives of little children as to demand the immediate cessation of [illegible]ilities, and the offer of terms which we could [illegible]pt ourselves were we in similar circumstances."

[illegible] El Khilafat," the organ of the Young Turks' [illegible]y in London, publishes a sensational story of [illegible]rigue in the harem at Yildiz Kiosk, which it [illegible]ggests is the true explanation of the telegram [illegible]cently sent here from Constantinople reporting that [illegible] shipload of exiles, including women had just set [illegible]ail for El Yemen, in Arabia. Last June, so the [illegible]tatement goes, the daughters of two of the Sultan's Ministers reported that the Sultan's third wife, whom they were in the habit of visiting, was constantly plotting with other ladies against the welfare of their Royal master. The wife of the Crown Prince, the brother of the Sultan, was said to be in the plot. It was suggested that there was to be a full meeting of the conspirators on June 16, and on that date the Sultan and his palace favourites hid themselves among the tapestries of the chamber where eleven [illegible]igh-born ladies were assembled, as their sympathisers [illegible]tate, for purely social pleasures. Scarcely had the [illegible]adies' conversation began when an angry voice was [illegible]eard exclaiming, "Coward, I will drink your blood!" [illegible] revolver shot, fired from a concealed loophole in [illegible] wall, followed immediately on the words, and [illegible] Sultan's third wife fell dead. Other shots were [illegible]ed, and three other ladies were wounded. The [illegible]er ladies present were expelled from the Palace [illegible]d given in forced marriage to the officers of the [illegible]tan's fanatical regiment of Kurdish Cavalry.

[illegible]r. Enoch Gittings, jun., of the Wisemore Iron [illegible] Steel Works, Walsall, is a scientific enthusiast, [illegible] claims to have discovered a new process whereby [illegible] can be manufactured without the process of [illegible]lling. To a representative of the "Express" he [illegible] extremely communicative, although on the [illegible] of the discovery he would say nothing. He [illegible] specimens of iron. "Look at this frac[illegible] It is silky, pure, and white. My [illegible] combined test in tensile [illegible]ction of area of any other [illegible] It is better than basic, [illegible] soft steel, or even [illegible] is clear, close, and [illegible] and of undeviat[illegible] [illegible]did polish, and [illegible] cannot be [illegible]iform texture. [illegible] iron is all [illegible]e process, he [illegible]w law of na[illegible] the atom. In [illegible], magne[illegible] [illegible]," and [illegible]making. [illegible] process [illegible] universally [illegible] process [illegible]

[illegible] and an effective plan for utilising the energy of tides. In addition he has discovered a new cure for cancer, but all will be explained in his book, which is nearly ready for the press.

Next season will witness a revival of interest in dancing. Nothing has suffered more than this lively art from the long period of Court mourning. The King himself, it is thought, at the great Court ball following his coronation, will adopt some special dance which he will introduce as the only alteration in the usual order of the Court ball programme. Thus dancing, with the other arts and trades, is looking to the King for some expression of his Royal patronage. The new dance will doubtless be of great state and dignity, though in his younger days, as Prince of Wales, the King was known to favour dancing of a more invigorating and enlivening kind, in which he personally excelled.

Stateliness is, however, the first characteristic of English dancing. Whatever else may change, this will remain. It is the most graceful method, it is entirely adapted to the English figure and temperament, and it is an evidence of our national conservatism, conspicuously displayed in the unchanged fashions in the dancing world. It has also largely helped to give the Englishman the reputation which the enjoys with the Austrian, of being the best dancer in the world but the least cosmopolitan, the finest figure in a ball-room but an impossible partner except for his countrywomen. Whatever else the Englishman may be said to accept from his American cousin, he will learn nothing of him in social matters. Especially he disapproves of his more riotous fashion of dancing. Nothing is so difficult as for the American woman to adapt her dancing to an English partner, except perhaps an Englishman's efforts to accommodate himself to her seeming eccentricities. The essential difference is that the Americans dance with the entire body, while the English dance only from the waist downward. The two-step, which has rivalled the valse in American affections, has tried vainly to effect an entrance among popular English dances.

True, a few years ago the Court circle, in order to remain unique, was forced to turn from its past style of stately glide to a springing step of greater liveliness, but the Court circle does comparatively so little dancing that it can hardly be said in this particular to represent either the national fashion or taste. The King has come to the throne past the early enthusiasm of his dancing days, and the Duke of Cornwall does not enjoy the pastime; so dancing will be able to look to the Court for little encouragement until the younger princes possibly grow to a fondness for it and become factors in the social world.

The new dances introduced into England with the changing seasons come across the Channel with their devotees at the end of the season at Nice or Ostend or an equally fashionable resort. Dancing-masters are now watching the society resorts with keen interest, hoping to anticipate the next success. "But the dances the English people favour," says the editor of the "Dancing Times," "are so simple they are to be learned by watching, and offer little opportunity to the dancing-master."

That long-discussed statue of Frances E. Willard is at last in a fair way to be modelled. The state of Illinois has commissioned Miss Helen F. Mears, an American sculptor, to do the work, which, when completed, will be presented to the nation and placed in the National Capital at Washington, D. C. The commission for this statue has created much spirited talk in the United States. Several men wanted the opportunity to do the marble, and at first it was thought that Mr. Lorado Taft, perhaps the best known of western artists, would be given it. But various members of the W.C.T.U. objected seriously to Mr. Taft or any man, on the ground that Miss Willard was distinctly in favour of her sex, and that she would certainly have cast her vote for a woman where such a commission was considered. So the men were obliged to withdraw. Miss Mears was one of some half-dozen women who sought the chance to immortalise the great temperance worker.

The Girls' Sculling Club, an organisation having club-rooms at 19, Lower Mall, Hammersmith, W. has recently been obliged to change its name. It will hereafter be known as the Furnivall Sculling Club. It seems that the members of the club were accustomed to invite their men friends to scull with them, to attend their social meetings, dances, teas, etc. and even to enlist them as honorary members. But they still claimed to be a girls' club. Suddenly however the honoraries rebelled and demanded admission to full rights and privileges. The change in the name is a result. There are seventy-five active members now. It is not generally known that this club was founded by Dr. F. J. Furnival, the eminent Shakespearean scholar in 1896. Dr. Furnivall is still an active member, is nearly always to be found among the boys and girls at their Sunday afternoon teas, and enjoys his row on the river as much as the keenest of them. Their devotion to him is a very pretty thing to see. The club is largely made up of girls and young men who work hard during the week and their sculling is a means of much recreation in the late evenings and on holidays.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

AN impudent 'cycle theft is reported from Lancashire wherein the perpetrator introduced a new method of gaining possession of a cycle. A young girl living at Horwich went on an errand to Bolton, and on the way entered into conversation with the prisoner. The next day he called at her home and asked permission to keep company with her, stating among other items that he had independent means. During the interview conversation turned on things cycular and the young lady mentioned that her machine required repairing. Like a courteous lover he offered to have it done and took the machine away for that purpose; he, however, took it to Bolton, where he endeavoured to sell it to a cycle agent. At the trial, although prisoner denied that he intended to steal the bicycle, he was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

The race meeting to-morrow afternoon at the Crystal Palace track gives every promise of being an unqualified success, the executive of the Anerely B. C., the promoting club, leaving no stone unturned to draw the public. The events will include a half and one mile handicap, a quarter mile scratch race, the five mile scratch race for the "Cycling" Cup, and the great mile match between four riders of the Polytechnic C.C., against four riders selected from the United Kingdom. It is a bold step for a club to challenge the United Kingdom, but the Polytechnic in A. S. Ingram, R. Janson, R. L. Reed, and H. W Payne have a very strong team and it is very doubtful whether the riders selected to oppose them will manage to secure the victory. H. T. Allen, W. A. Edmonds, J. W. Longstaff, and R. Youster, will ride for the United Kingdom.

Sensational cycling is all the rage just now, artists apparently vieing with one another to excel in the miraculous. Following on the performance at the Pavilion of two cyclists riding round a miniature track built on the stage, comes an even more wonderful performance of five wheelmen cycling round an 80 lap track. This track which is banked to an angle of sixty degrees resembles in shape more than anything, a waste paper basket. It is a marvellous sight to see the riders passing and re-passing whilst riding in an almost horizontal position.

Montague Holbein has proved himself to be an athlete of exceptional stamina, first as a harrier in cross country running, then as a road racing cyclist in which he proved second to none, and latterly as a swimmer. His attempt towards the close of last week to swim across the Channel was a marvellous performance, although not crowned with success. When Holbein entered the sea at Cape Grisnez on the French coast the conditions were fairly favourable, but the wind increasing in force caused the sea to become choppy and troublesome, and the salt water continually covering his head finally brought on temporary deafness and blindness. It was not until Holbein was thoroughly exhausted that his friends decided to lift him aboard, the rough sea being too much for any man. Holbein had been in the water exactly twelve hours and forty-six minutes, during which time he covered twenty-six miles and was only a matter of five miles from Dover. This is a considerably better performance than Capt. Webb's who had a perfect sea and yet travelled at a much slower pace.

Those who have enjoyed a spell of motoring are, it is always noticeable, particularly struck with the charm of cycling on returning to that mount. The silent and smooth running, the lightness of the mount, and the satisfaction of being one's own motor once again, all contribute to enhance the pleasure. Although the motor car or motor cycle is likely to claim most of the time of a good number of cyclists, it is pretty certain that the ordinary cycle will get a good share of patronage, and that with satisfaction, and probably very often a feeling of relief, for it is good to feel that you are absolutely master of the machine upon which you are mounted, and this cannot be said of all motorists at the present time.

Quite a novel and pleasing incident was recently witnessed at Woodhall Spa in Lincolnshire when an old gentleman was seen drawing his invalid wife along in a trailing bath-chair. The gentleman was riding a tricycle, and it is remarkable that he was only sound in one leg and one arm. One would have thought that with these infirmities cycling would have been out of the question, but it requires a good deal to retard a man who loves the pastime from participation therein.

Lincoln has a lighting up bye-law which stipulates that all kinds of vehicles are to carry lights. This is, of course, [illegible] but it was possible for an amendment to have been passed which would have seriously [illegible] [illegible] was made for [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] The first of the [illegible] postponed from [illegible] evening was played yesterday morning when the Oxfordshire Light Infantry met the Black Watch. There was a large attendance and the game was interesting. The Highlanders did most of the pressing but had no luck and to the great joy of the onlookers and the surprise of most people the local garrison team ran out winners and enter the final. There was some change among the Oxford forwards, Biddle standing out and Pearse playing outside right, while Hardy filled the vacancy at inside right. The game started at a quarter past six the Highlanders kicking off with the Bandstand goal at their backs. The Oxfords immediately invaded and after the Highlanders had sent it back, Duddy brought it along for the local side with a good dribble and after a passing movement, Scott in goal had to repel a capital shot. The Black Watch got away on the right and Bush kicking across, a corner resulted but the Oxfords cleared the danger well. The Highlanders attacking again immediately Taylor saved excellently, receiving a kick in keeping the ball out. The Black Watch kept up the pressure for a time and then the Oxfords, getting away had a chance, but Smith on the outside left was not quick enough and the Highlanders' right back kicked away. Young then took it along finely to the other end and after a temporary check, Campbell shot but sent over. Coming again Bush shot across and the succeeding attempt topped the bar. The attack was renewed on the left but again the final effort failed the ball going wide. The kick out enabled the Oxfords to remove play into the other half for a brief spell but the Highlanders returned only to lose their advantage through a couple of penalties. The attack on the Scottish goal was fruitless and directly afterwards the Oxfords were defending their own end. Weatherby sent the ball back but the Black Watch were persistent, though they were unable to score, a couple of shots again going wide. Hardy, thereafter got off with a dribble into the Scottish half and Smith subsequently had a shot but it was luckily stopped. A couple of corners followed to the Oxfords without result. Taylor next had to deal with one from the right and later the Oxfords returning narrowly missed scoring. The Highlanders thenceforward to half time maintained the pressure but at the interval there was no score.

Resuming, the Black Watch took up the attack immediately and Young sent wide. After the Oxfords had briefly invaded Taylor had to defend his charge by throwing away, and Orr next taking it along well looked like putting it in but Weatherby effectively cleared. The Highlanders still attacked, however, and a good one was sent into Taylor's hands. He threw it away and the Oxfords rushing down got a free kick but it was well charged and the Highlanders taking it back rapidly again obliged Taylor to throw away. Several penalties were given against them but they kept up the pressure vigorously and Weatherby missing they had an opening, but Taylor hit a capital shot from Orr over the bar. Another attempt ended in the ball going by. Then Pearse and Hardy took it down prettily for the Oxfords, Pearse finally sending in and compelling Scott to save at the expense of a corner. The kick in was well placed and Bird put it through to the great delight of the partisans of the local team. Pearse was conspicuous with good work on the right and the Oxfords came up again but were repelled. The Garrison team were now playing up better than in the earlier part of the game and were cheered on by such cries as "Go on the old invalids" an allusion to the health of the regiment when it came to Bombay. The Highlanders, however, were not done with and made desperate attempts to score. The Oxford defence stood the test admirably and when they had the chance they carried the game into the opposite half. For the most part, however, the Black Watch pressed to the finish but could not score. Shortly before the whistle blew they had very hard lines. Getting well up the ball was sent across the goal mouth and should have been kicked in but Jamieson missed and the chance was lost. Result:—

Oxfordshire L. I.	one goal.
Royal Highlanders	Nil.

The teams were :—

OXFORDSHIRE L. I.—Goal, Pte Taylor; backs, Lieutenant Weatherby and Pte Saunders; half backs, Pte. Miles, Pte. Williams and Pte. Smith; forwards, Pte. Pearse, Pte. Hardy, Pte. Duddy, Lance-Corpl. Bird, and Lance-Corpl Smith.

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.—Goal, Bandsman Scott; back, Private Smith and Private Forrest; half-backs, Bandsman Scott, Private Carr, and Private McLatchie; forwards, Bandsman Bush, Private Orr, Private Jamieson, Private Campbell and Private Young.

REFEREE.—Bandmaster Phillips, Royal Irish Regiment.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES vs. CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

The tournament has produced a number of surprises, but none greater than the experience of the Royal Irish Rifles, who came down with a great reputation. They had a hard struggle to beat the Warwickshires in the first round, and yesterday evening when they met the Cheshires in the semi-final round they found it impossible to score, while their opponents, who were not expected to get into the final, narrowly missed upsetting the Rifles' record. The latter, however, had undoubtedly the best of matters and the Cheshires may thank mainly the brilliant goal keeping of Sheldon that the Irish were unable to score. The game was very interesting and in the latter portion especially very fast and intensely exciting. There were two changes in the Cheshire team, Waterhouse taking the place of Preston at left half and Jarvis replacing Dixon, who was hurt in the second round. The Rifles started, the Cheshires defending the south goal, but immediately the latter invaded and Johnson early sent in a good one which just went by. Then the Rifles attacked strongly, and were temporarily repulsed but Edmondson returned with a fine dribble, obliging Sheldon to clear, and thereafter the Cheshires travelled rapidly to the other end where the sphere was sent wide. Lewis next took it along splendidly on the left for the Irish, but Raney kicked away conceding a corner. The danger was cleared and the Cheshires replied with a rush which Edmondson checked and subsequently dribbling up prettily sent across to Reece, but the ball found touch near the corner. It was immediately transferred to the opposite half and for some time play continued even and fast. Thereafter Edmondson, who was very conspicuous got away with fine work, this being the beginning of a continuous attack on the Cheshire goal. Sheldon saved one good shot from Edmondson with difficulty, but he was never afterwards caught napping. After a brief visit to the Irish end the game was back again in the Cheshire half. A Rifleman was hurt and fell out temporarily while the game was resumed, the Irish still pressing. One attempt ended in the ball being shot over and the injured man having resumed he was unfortunate, again hurting his ankle in dropping after a jump by which he tried to rush the ball through. He had to retire again but reappeared after the second period of play had begun. The Irish pressed to half time and Lewis, just before the whistle blew, shot in but it went by. At the interval there was no score.

Immediately on the resumption the Cheshires assumed the offensive but the Rifles quickly sent them back and the Cheshires being penalised their goal was endangered but the attack was cleverly repelled. After a fruitless corner Lewis came up and sent in a splendid shot from the left which Sheldon kept out marvellously. Straightway the ball was returned and the whole of the Rifles seemed to fill the goal mouth trying to rush it through in a melee but the ball was got away in wonderful fashion and the Cheshires' defence was loudly applauded. The Rifles persisted, apparently determined to score, but Sheldon and the backs were absolutely realiable and the defence could not be penetrated. Time after time the Irishmen came, only to be baulked, Price, Reece, and Edmondson in particular doing splendid work in the effort to score. Once Reece kicked across to Price who sent in a hot shot but Sheldon caught it. He was throwing away when a Rifleman, palpably off side, tried to rush him in and the ball flew on to the top of the net. Later on a couple of shots went by and Price having an opening, sent in one which just missed. Until close upon time the Irish pressed but without success and then the Cheshires got away on the right where the ball found touch. The whistle then blew with the game a pointless draw.

It was decided to play extra time and the additional period was very fast and exciting. The Cheshires first attacked with great spirit, but the Rifles quickly repulsed them and travelling down secured a corner. The immediate danger was well cleared but Price taking it along splendidly on the left sent in a grand shot from the side, but Sheldon caught it well and threw away. Again the Rifles came and again they found Sheldon impassable, his saves being exceptionally clever. There was still no score when the teams crossed over again. The Rifles continued the attack on resuming, sending in shots from every part of the Cheshires' territory, but to no purpose. The Cheshires taking it down Elphick, who had hardly anything to do throughout the match, saved at the expense of a corner, which was fruitless. Both ends were rapidly visited and in the last few minutes the excitement was intense. In the last minute a good shot was sent in from the Rifles' left, but Sheldon [illegible] his skill and when the whistle sounded the game was still a pointless draw. Result:—

Royal Irish Rifles	Nil.
Cheshire Regiment	Nil.

The teams were :—

[illegible]

[illegible] Wallace, [illegible] Trim, [illegible]

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. BANGALORE WANDERERS.

THE two-days' match [illegible] Bombay Gymkhana and the Bangalore W[illegible] [illegible] yesterday in a broiling sun. The [illegible] very well in the first two matches [illegible] Dharwar and Belgaum [illegible] Poona, sustaining defeats at the hands of the Poona Gymkhana and Ganeshkhind. The team which came on to Bombay was weakened by the absence of Messrs. Tremlin and Fisher, who had performed well in the first two matches of the tour. Still with Messrs. Pavri, Jayaram, Kindersley, Captain Fleming, Marsden and Colonel Peterkin in the team, it was by no means a weak batting side. The visitors won the toss and sent in Colonel Peterkin and Pavri, who were opposed to the bowling of Milne and Rumboll. The innings opened disastrously as in the second over Colonel Peterkin was bowled by Rumboll's first delivery, Pavri having made four by a boundary hit off Milne's first over. Jayaram followed and after making a couple of boundary hits and a single was cleaned bowled by Milne. With two wickets down for 13 the outlook was none too promising for the visitors. C. T. Studd succeeded but lost Pavri after the second decade was up, caught at short slip off Rumboll. Priestley now partnered Studd and the pair put a better complexion on the game, the first named in particular being severe on Milne. With the total at 36 Studd, who appeared to be set, was caught at the wicket off Rumboll. Captain Marsden followed and a change was effected in the bowling, Baloo displacing Milne. Off the new bowler's first over Priestley, who was batting with confidence, scored three fours. Runs continued to come at a fair rate but with the total at 50 Marsden gave a chance off Baloo, which was not accepted. With the total at 66 Marsden, who had not shaped comfortably, was caught in the long field off Rumboll. Kindersley followed and an over later Baloo, for whom Priestley showed a greater partiality, gave place to Sale. Both batsmen settled down to steady play, and the rate of run getting slowed down, and 70 went up as the result of an hour and ten minutes' play, of which Priestley had made 43. With the total at 77 Priestley hit across at a ball from Sale and was bowled. The outgoing batsman had played bright, attractive cricket. Fleming now partnered Kindersley and the score was brought steadily to 85 when Baloo relieved Rumboll. After the 100 went up Fleming returned the ball hard to Baloo but the chance was not accepted. One run later, however, Kindersley was bowled by Baloo. Hensley succeeded and an over later Milne displaced Sale. The rate of run getting now increased, 9 runs being scored off one over of Milne's. Both batsmen were together when the adjournment for tiffin was made.

On the resumption of play after tiffin 130 quickly went up. With the total at 149 Hensley was bowled by Baloo for a carefully played, though not faultless, 16. Fleming who had made 46 only survived a few balls after Grey's arrival, being bowled by Milne. He had played bright cricket but gave two or three chances. Frazer, the last man, followed. A few overs sufficed to finish off the innings, Fraser being bowled by Baloo with the total at 156.

The Gymkhana opened their innings with Milne and Sale, the opposing bowlers being Fleming and Pavri. Runs came quickly from the start, Milne in particular being severe on the bowlers. With the total at 21 Milne who had made 18 in characteristic style played on to Fleming. Powell succeeded and runs came rapidly. With the total at 46 Powell drove a ball hard back to Pavri, which the later just touched diverting it into Sale's wicket. The later being out of his ground was given out. Wingfield followed, and with the total at 60 Studd went on in place of Fleming. Off his first ball Powell should have been caught at point but the fieldsman dropped the catch. Jayaram relieved Pavri. Runs continued to come fast, Powell being very severe on Jayaram, hitting him for 13 in one over. With 80 up Fleming went on at the other end relieving Jayaram. Ten runs later Studd bowled Wingfield who had played attractive cricket for 19. Rumboll now partnered Powell and the 100 went up after an hour and twenty minutes' play. With the total at 119 Pavri displaced Studd and off his fifth ball got Powell out, caught at point. The outgoing batsman had taken some risks in compiling his 44 and should have been out when his score stood at 15, but it was a good innings. Ward joined Rumboll but did not survive many balls, being bowled by Fleming with the total at 134. Dashwood succeeded, but was caught at the wicket without scoring. With Baloo in Rumboll did not survive long, being bowled by Pavri for 16. Ponsonby succeeded and runs coming steadily 150 went up. Ten runs Studd went on for Fleming, but the batsmen were still together when stumps were drawn. Scores :—

BANGALORE WANDERERS.

Mr M E Pavri, c Milne, b Rumboll	6
Col Peterkin, b Rumboll	0
Mr B Jayaram, b Milne	9
Mr C T Studd, c Powell, b Rumboll	12
Mr E Priestley, b Sale	43
Capt Marsden, c Baloo, b Rumboll	[illegible]
Mr R L Kindersley, b Baloo	[illegible]
Capt Fleming, b Milne	46
Mr A. Hensley, b Baloo	16
Capt Grey, not out	2
Mr Fraser, b Baloo	1
Extras	13
Total	15[illegible]

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
J S Milne	84	63	0	2
A C Rumboll	78	21	7	4
Baloo	90	47	3	3
E L Sale	45	12	3	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr J S Milne, b Fleming	18
Mr E L Sale, run out	[illegible]
Mr S N Powell, b Studd b Pavri	44
Mr M F R Wingfield b Studd	19
Mr A C Rumboll, b Pavri	16
Mr L E S Ward, b Fleming	6
Mr Dashwood c Priestly b Fleming	0
Mr P Baloo, not out	[illegible]
Mr A W N Ponsonby not out	[illegible]
Mr R F S Scott } to bat.	
Mr W P Pechey } to bat.	
Extras	15
Total for [illegible] wickets	[illegible]

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

THE following are statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian mills in June 1901, compared with the corresponding period of 1899-1900:—

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun:—

	Month of June.		
	1899	1900	1901
British India			
Bombay	36,601,717	17,914,3[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	2,733,264	2,387,1[illegible]	[illegible]
Bengal	3,270,195	574,5[illegible]	[illegible]
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2,733,341	1,883,1[illegible]	3,054,678
Panjab	553,357	341,196	684,877
Central Provinces	1,864,247	[illegible]	1,393,145
Total	47,756,3[illegible]	[illegible]	43,[illegible]5,730
Foreign Territory. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, and Bhavnagar	1,169,997	681,478	[illegible]
Grand Total	48,925,300	[illegible]	[illegible]

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven goods produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods.)

		Month of June.		
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	yds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	pds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	yds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bengal	pds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	yds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	yds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panjab	pds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	yds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Provinces	pds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	yds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	pds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	yds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign Territory.				
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon and Bhavnagar	pds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	yds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total	pds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	yds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A [illegible] will [illegible]

[illegible] Corea [illegible] that peninsula. [illegible] by such a deal, but [illegible] activity in this part [illegible] of late exhibited, no [illegible] Japanese from being [illegible] of fact, their continued [illegible] disinclined to be as [illegible] their natural disposi[illegible]. They are at present sick [illegible] the hope of seeing foreign capi[illegible] the money market recover a [illegible] the result of it all is that they [illegible] entering on a struggle with [illegible] that Power were to openly [illegible] about the very last thing that [illegible]

[illegible] OF PUBLIC MEN.

"Our [illegible] in Manchuria," said a prominent Japanese [illegible] to the writer a few days ago, "[illegible] and we should be very loath in[illegible] about it." If Russia takes advan[illegible] in order to strike a satisfac[illegible] with Japan by the abandonment—so to [illegible] will probably be allowed to do as [illegible] Manchuria.

[illegible] Japanese public men are almost [illegible], that some such arrangement [illegible] result of M. de Witte's visit to the [illegible]; but, even if—true to her [illegible]—Russia has definitely made [illegible] to keep all she has and give [illegible], she will probably do all she [illegible] this expectation on the part [illegible] with the object of postponing a rupture [illegible] country, at least until she (Russia) is [illegible]. It is not improbable that the able [illegible] who at present represents the Govern[illegible] here, has done and is doing his [illegible] the Japanese into a condition of fancied [illegible] on this point. It is even said that, on [illegible] by his Government to enquire into the [illegible] of Japan in the event of Russia re[illegible] negotiations with China in connection with [illegible], he was able to answer the Cabinet at [illegible] that Japan "would not make any objection to Russia's attempt to protect her vested rights in Manchuria, but would, on the other hand, endeavour to show good feeling towards its northern neighbour."

MUSCOVITE SUAVITY.

In the [illegible] issue of the Japanese paper which [illegible] this information, stress is laid on special [illegible] with regard to trade, and especially with regard to the Saghalien fisheries, which Russia is about, it is said, to grant Japan.

Now no people is as susceptible as the Japanese to humour or to the soft answer that turneth away wrath; just as few people are stirred up to such a pitch of anger by "grevious words" or deeds. I once knew a foreign pilot of Falstaffian figure who told me that he could break through sanitary and other regulations at his own sweet will, provided he kept in roaring good humour and offered honeyed words to irate officials. "But if you try ever so little to carry things with a high hand," said this ancient mariner to me—and he knew his Japan particularly well—"mark my words, you'll never have your way with the Japs. They'll die before they let you have it." The Russians have not much humour, it is to be feared, at their disposal, at all events, while dealing with the sore and suspicious Japanese, but they seem to make up for the deficiency by a liberal supply of promises. These promises will probably fall due in a short time.

GENERAL GASELEE.

General Gaselee has had a good reception both here and in Kobe, but unfortunately the Japanese had exhausted their dictionary of panegyric by the time he came, for Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee had been ahead of him. They did their best however talked of his "glorious name and influence," his "brilliant achievements," "triumphal journey home," etc., etc. Then came General Voyron—in fact he is in Tokio at the time of writing—but his reception is not so very cordial as that of the others. This is not because of his nationality, but because people are tired of welcoming Generals, and are moreover afflicted just now by particularly hot weather—fifteen of the Tokio tramway horses succumbed, for instance to the heat one day last week.

THE FORMOSAN LOTTERY.

The Formosan Government is going to establish a lottery to take the place of the Manila lottery, but as lotteries in Japan proper and in Formosa are illegal, some change will have to be made in the laws of the latter country. At the same time people buying Formosa lottery tickets in Japan proper will be prosecuted! The idea is to attract money from the Formosan Chinese whose frenzied attachment to lotteries of all descriptions,—bogus lotteries included—since the downfall of the Manila Institution, the Taiwan Government has viewed all along with moist and sorrowful eye. The whole subject is just such a mass of contradictions as would give a public man at home a splendid opportunity for a slashing speech, but out here we are too alien, too indifferent, too tired and have too much of an embarras de richesse in matters of this kind. One point among a hundred obvious ones in connection with the present question is that the money thus obtained is to be employed for sanitary and religious purposes.

AN AMERICAN LOAN.

A loan of fifty million yen will be shortly raised in America, but some wild rumours which are in circulation greatly increase the amount, thus insinuating that the Government is preparing for immediate trouble with Russia. This leads me to comment on the peculiar ways of the Japanese correspondent abroad and of too many Japanese journalists at home. Jingoism is not in it with them—to use an expressive colloquialism—and if they fall under the influence of a stock-jobber the last [illegible] season seems to have expired in them.

JOURNALISTIC SCARE.

A short time ago, for instance, we had quite a scare about Corea. The Seoul correspondent, who sent the most terrifying messages on the occasion, opened the series in quite an original manner with the following remarkable dispatch:—"Since his return from Japan, M. Pavloff has been quite silent. He is waiting for instructions from the Russian Government, which, it is said, is going to refer a serious question in connection with Corea and is now negotiating with the Powers interested about the question in St. Petersburg. The instructions will be the result of these negotiations." The succeeding messages of the correspondent represent Russia as on the one hand urging Corea to annul all Japanese concessions at one fell swoop, and on the other, consulting with such old "pals" as Germany, England, and the United States about the most commodious way of bundling Japan out of the peninsular kingdom. The correspondent who is at Seoul speaks as if he were at St. Petersburg and had access to all the Foreign Office correspondence there, and was a thought-reader besides, so that one can imagine the terror that was excited by the following mysterious passage affixed to one of his goriest cablegrams:—"There must be some underlying motives in connection with this proposal." He fairly surpassed himself, however, a few days ago, when he announced:—"Seoul, 12th August.—M. Kurkoff, a Russian, departed from this place about the 3rd inst., in [illegible] dress. It is said that he is the carrier of an important message from M. Pavloff addressed to M. Iswolsky, Russian Minister in Tokio."

After these extracts you will excuse me, I hope giving any account of the latest journalistico-stock jobbing [illegible] in Seoul. And yet I would not mind betting a moderate amount that some newspaper correspondents here have been taken in by it and wired or at least written their papers about renewed Russian activity in the Peninsula determined tone of the Japanese Press, pressure brought to bear on the Cabinet by the War party, may be even suspicious movements of the fleet, and arsenals working day and night.

THE JAPANESE "COR."

But before I conclude, I should like to express my regret that the Japanese correspondent gives himself away so badly at times, for in my opinion Japanese newspaper men—at all events reporters and foreign correspondents—are splendidly qualified for their work by their intense curiosity and the ingenious methods of gratifying that curiousity. These qualities are to be found, of course, in all Japanese, and with respect to houseboys I have heard marvellous tales about their ability to learn about one's most private affairs.

POONA RACES AND POONA STEEPLECHASES, 1901.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

21st and 25th September 1901.

POONA RACES.

28th and 30th September, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th and 12th October 1901.

ADMISSION.

First Enclosure.

Season Tickets for 8 days (including separate tickets for [illegible])	Rs. 30
Additional Season Ticket for a lady	Rs. 8
[illegible] admission one lady)	Rs. 5
[illegible]	each Rs. 2

[illegible] can be obtained at the Office, W I T C, 20, Queen's Gardens, or at the gate.

[illegible] be obtainable at the gate and office.

[illegible] will be issued without payment.

[illegible] as usual.

[illegible] for the Meeting will receive [illegible] at the Office, 20, Queen's Gardens.

CECIL GRAY,
Secy. W. I. T. C.

20, [illegible], Poona, 15th Sept 1901.

[illegible] the latest news from Daroca, in the [illegible] number of houses were under[illegible] and collapsed. One case of drown[illegible], while several people have been injur[illegible] are missing, and it is fear[illegible] carried away by the swollen [illegible]. The [illegible] estimat[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Rebecca Bicks, [illegible] of a [illegible] of Epworth [illegible] years, and [illegible] a daughter [illegible]

[illegible] in the game is not quite as [illegible] as the [illegible] is out to be.

I have read several criticisms, for instance, on the character of the cricket played at the end of last week, all of which lay stress upon the inordinate number of runs scored by individual batsmen. But there is, I take it, no harm in individual batsmen who are able to do so making high scores so long as the matches are brought to a finish.

Last week-end, out of the seven inter-county matches, five were won and only two drawn, and it must be noted that the two which were drawn were extremely interesting games till well on in the afternoon of the third day.

At Brighton the Middlesex eleven, though they had scored 401 for eight wickets, were in danger of defeat from Sussex right up to 4-30 p. m. At Bristol Gloucestershire were not out of harm's way till within the last hour of play.

There is a great difference between a match which is drawn without either side having a chance of winning and one in which there is a keen struggle on the one side to avoid defeat and on the other to secure a win, and in which the result is in doubt till the concluding stages of play. It is not always easy to recognise the character of a draw from a perusal of the score sheet.

Sometimes, to judge by the runs made, one would say the game was easily saved with a good margin to spare, when actually it has been a case of touch and go. The reason of this is that run-getting when your side is in danger of defeat is a totally different thing from run-getting when your side is safe.

Often enough a side is in danger of defeat till about five o'clock on the third day, then it just clears the doubtful ground. And after the doubt is passed, perhaps 100 runs are knocked up in a free and easy style by the last wickets which would not have contributed twenty between them had the game still been in a perilous state.

VALUE OF EARLY BATSMEN.

Again, there are drawn games which are very exciting internally at a stage not recognised by the casual spectator or reader. For there are many sides which depend for their run-getting, especially in times of difficulty, upon the success of two or three of the early batsmen. Suppose the first two or three wickets score well, the game is saved with apparent ease; yet had these early wickets failed the whole side would have been out for a small score, and the match lost by a big margin.

With regard to the Surrey and Gloucestershire draw, it is quite clear that in spite of the fine partnership of R. W. Rice and F. H. B. Champain the first innings the western county was well in the running for defeat until Jessop's magnificent effort of 125 not out cleared away the deficit of runs.

A hitting innings is often more potent in saving a game than one devoid of strokes and full of patience. A batsman who takes the bowling by the ears and flogs it almost assuredly succeeds in making the bowlers either bowl badly, or—what comes to much the same thing—feel they are bowling badly, whereas a batsman who sits on his bat and declines to attempt any aggression with equal certainty renders the bowling good, since full pitches and half-volleys seem quite fine balls when they are tenderly and timidly treated.

To my mind, the proper method for a batsman to adopt when his side is in difficulties is to play his own natural game; though he may well modify it slightly in favour of safety to the extent of not attempting to force good balls, and of not trying to make those strokes in which he is comparatively weak.

There are a few batsmen who command two games—a fast scoring and a slow. Such players should, of course, in the interest of their side play the game that suits the occasion.

Most batsmen, however, have one style of play, a departure from which usually spells failure and these batsmen seem to me to do better in difficulties when they disregard the state of the game and stick to their customary methods. A player of Jessop's judgment and experience would not be likely to change his game in face of circumstances; knowing his forte to be hitting, he would always hit.

But I have seen lesser hitters come in and play the goose-game in such a way as to reduce themselves from good to very bad batsmen, chiefly because to a hitter it is often easy to hit a good ball but very difficult to play it carefully, and consequently a hitter who comes in to play carefully simply handicaps himself to that extent of creating difficulties where none need exist for him.

The chance of a hitter being caught in the country if he hits is, as a rule, less than of his being clean bowled if he tries to sight tight.

NATURAL STYLE THE BEST

The success which attended the efforts of the Middlesex team to avoid defeat at Brighton was not a little due to the fact that every batsman came in and played his own natural game. The wicket was broken one end, and I did not myself think Middlesex would score 250; I do not think even that score would have been reached had not things gone uniformly well for the batsmen and badly for the bowlers all through, a statement of which the meaning will be understood by anyone who has played much cricket.

However, it is as certain as such uncertain a thing can be that had the Middlesex batsmen come in to play for a "draw" as it is called, fortune would not have steered their mis-cuts clear of the slips and their mis-hits clear of cover, and so on.

I do not mean to say that the Middlesex batsman did not play extremely well. They did; but the wicket was of the sort upon which no side can make a big score without luck. In cricket luck, as a rule, favours the batsman who plays an unperturbed game and treats the chances against him as non-existent. Of course, had Sussex won it would have been purely on account of the wicket crumbling.

P. F. Warner's innings of 113 saved the match for his side; centuries are not often scored on the sort of wicket he had to play on at the stage of the game during which he was in. R. E. More hit very freely later on; if he always went in for a forcing game he would make a great many runs. I do not think I have seen driving this season better than his, except Jessop's.

LLEWELLYN'S ALL-ROUND SUCCESS.

In point of brilliancy Hampshire's victory over Somerset stands out as one of the handsomest feats of the season. The Taunton ground is one upon which runs can be made at a great rate, so the speed of run-getting in the match is not quite as remarkable as it appears on paper.

Still even taking this into consideration, C. B. Llewellyn's 153 in 100 minutes was a big performance. He is a fine player, very quick with his bat and also on his feet.

But a bigger performance on his part, and the big performance of the match, was to get five wickets for 115 first innings and five wickets for 68 second innings—on the Taunton wicket. His all-round success in this match probably is in point of sheer merit the finest of its kind this season.

Hampshire has won six matches, and unless I am much mistaken in my interpretation of the score, sheets, Llewellyn has been the winning factor. When he learns how to take full advantage of a wet wicket he will be somewhere at the top of the bowling averages, provided, of course, he is not worked to death at other times. At present he is comparatively a better bowler on a fast than on a slow pitch, chiefly because he has a quick run and needs a sound foothold.

A BORDER FEUD.

There has been a feud of long-standing in Bajour between Safdar Khan, the Chief of Nawagai—a man who was for years past declared himself as practically a feudatory of the British Government—and Sargand Khan of Chaharmang. The latter holds the valley west of the Mamund country, which was the scene of such sharp fighting in the 1897 campaign. The two chiefs seem to have had a preliminary skirmish early this month near Kotkai in which the combined losses in killed and wounded amounted to between 20 and 30. There was no marked advantage on either side but Sargand Khan drew off his laskar and shut himself up in his fort at Kotkai. That fort is strong enough to resist any ordinary storming party and as the Khan of Nawagai possessed only one small cannon he could not see his way to a successful attack. He summoned one Ghulam Rasul and his two sons, all expert "mistris," from Peshawar, and they are said to have cast two more guns and to be preparing ammunition. These men had gained a certain reputation by work done for Umra Khan of Jandol and hence the application for their services. Pending the employment of this rude artillery the tribesmen have filled up their time by sniping each other two or three casualties a day being reported. Sargand Khan was alarmed when he heard that his enemy was manufacturing cannon, and he was still further perturbed when the Mamunds deserted his cause, after being duly bribed by agents from Nawagai. He sent off, first of all, to the Nawab of Dir, urgently appealing for help, but the Nawab is just now enjoying the performances of a native theatrical company from Peshawar whose leading lady is said to have fascinated him, and he disregarded the appeal. Sargand Khan then turned to Najam-ud-Din, better known to history as the Hada Mullah, who played such a prominent part in the great jehad of 1897. This man has been living quietly at Chamarkand beyond Nawagai, having retired from public life after the visit of General Elles's force to his home some four years ago. He appears to have responded at once, for he bears a grudge against the Khan of Nawagai for his refusal to join in the tribal risings of 1895 and 1897. The Mullah sent off emissaries to the Mamund Salarzai, Utman Khel and Khawen Mohmands, directing them to help Sargand Khan; and he also warned the Nawagai Chief that if he broke through the tribal custom of war and used cannon instead of small-arms and swords, a fatwa or jehad would be pronounced against him. There the matter rests for the moment, but there is considerable excitement in Bajour and the neighbouring districts, as the Hada Mullah is still a personage who commands respect among the more fanatical sections. On the 7th the Chaharmang faction scored a slight success, as a party of Mamunds waylaid a small convoy of supplies at Shigalai, [illegible] the men who were escorting it and sent the animals back [illegible] loads to Sargand Khan. It is curious [illegible] at the present time, while the Shiahs and Sunnis in Tirah are flying at each other's throats, there should be another [illegible] quarrel taking place in Bajour. Evidently the [illegible] when not engaged in [illegible] the Government of India, have to keep their hands in by fighting among themselves.—"Pioneer."

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

It is surprising in these days of School Boards and "education" how much ignorance stalks throughout the land, especially on, what might be termed [illegible]. A brilliant example occurred at the [illegible] the other day. "Does this boat go to [illegible]?" [illegible] a cockney of a police[illegible]

Russia has no more intention of giving up the newly-acquired possessions—for possessions they really are—in the Liaotung Peninsula than she ever had. The new Russian city called Dalny, i.e., Faraway, or the Distant City (distant enough in all truth from St. Petersburg), is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and there is every indication that, notwithstanding its Russian name and Russian origin, it will speedily develope into a great trade emporium.

On the 28th of July (Sunday), the new harbour of Dalny was formally opened by the Russian Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Alexeieff, in the presence of as distinguished a gathering of naval military and clerical dignitaries as ever took place in Asia, and the first steamer, the Nagadan (Clyde-built), was moored at the new pier and was announced to take up a regular run between Dalny, Port Arthur, and Chefoo three times each way per week. This new pier is a handsome steel erection and the harbour has been dredged to allow of a depth alongside at low water of eighteen feet. It is also expected that in another month or so the large graving dock will be completed, after which we may be sure no more Russian vessels will be docked at Shanghai, unless too badly damaged in the Huangpu to leave without docking. In connection with the new harbour works at Dalny, regular goods trains are to run to and from Newchwang, as soon as Newchwang closes this year, and it is expected that as soon as Newchwang opens in the spring again, the Railway Company will give a preferential tariff to goods from the north, to induce them to come right down to Dalny, instead of shipping at Newchwang. This will more than suit the steamer companies, as their vessels will be able to run alongside a pier where five or six steamers can load at one time, go and come without pilots, have no trouble with sand bars or other obstructions, and at the same time be fully protected from tempestuous weather, which so retards the progress of working cargo at Chefoo and elsewhere, by a big breakwater which is almost completed. The town of Dalny is most delightfully situated, and in general appearance, as one approaches from the sea, is not unlike Kobe, with the long shore, the well-built Bund, and the mountains behind. The streets run at right angles, and are wide and well shaded with large trees. From a newly-built reservoir on the hills behind the town, a most plentiful supply of excellent fresh water will always be available, and the overflow of this water system will travel seawards, via the main sewer of the town, thus continually flushing it clean. A handsome Russian church has been erected, and sites at the most moderate rentals will be granted to other bodies on application, as soon as sufficient adherents of any particular faith desire a special "Bethel." It is promised that there will be no interference with the commercial community by the military or other Government departments, and it would appear as if the Russians intended to keep this promise, as the Government Departments, with the exception of the Post Office and the Fire Brigade Stations, are all apart by themselves on a separate little peninsula at the West end of the town. There is a commodious station close to the pier, and lines run alongside the shore and skirt the town while numerous side lines are laid down for the carriage of merchandise to godowns on the outskirts, and two miles away there is a large space set aside for the storage of petroleum oil and another location for coal.

Altogether Dalny promises to be a very fine place and if it develops as its promoters appear to hope, will no doubt rise into a position of great commercial prominence. It is thought that when the Trans-Siberian Line is in working order the mails to and from Europe will come that way, and be dispatched by fast steamers from Dalny to Shanghai, Hongkong, Japan, etc., and there is some talk of granting a subsidy to run special mail steamers between Dalny and some port in Northern Australia, to cover the distance in about ten days.

The place is well worth a visit, if merely to see a ready-made city—a city prepared like an Exposition, for the reception of those who wish accommodation before it is opened. When it is opened it will be found that there is everything that can be found in cities of many years' standing and more than in many places which have been in existence for a long time, such as eletric light, telephones, and tramways. There is an elegant and commodious hotel, where superior accommodation can be obtained at most moderate rates. Yes, the place is worth seeing and both tourists and merchants would find a visit would well repay them.—"N. C. Herald" (Aug 28).

ORGANISTS AND ORGAN BLOWERS.

SOME AMUSING STORIES.

Some interesting and amusing stories are told in an article in the "Liverpool Courier" on organs in churches. The organ blower is sometimes apt to take a somewhat over-rated view of his functions, which are really of the most slavish description. Thackeray alludes to this in "The Memoirs of Mr. J. C. Yellowplush." "I stayed there sicks years—from sicks—that is to say till my twelfth year, during three years of which I distinguished myself not a little in the musicle way, for I bloo the bellus of the church horgin, and very fine tunes we played too."

When the late Lord Derby presided some years ago at the opening of the Medical Faculty, Liverpool University College, he said: "Sir James Paget will play the organ, I only blow the bellows." But many stories have been published showing that organ blowers do not take so modest a view of their work. One is that an organist, at the conclusion of the service remarked to a friend, "Did not I play that voluntary well!" The blower, who was near and heard remarked, "You ought to say 'Did not we play well.'" A curt snub was his only reward, but he had speedy revenge. When at the next service the organist touched the keys, they gave no response, there was no wind in the wind chest, and the organ was voiceless. On going to the place occupied by the blower, he was found in his place, but motionless, with a triumphant smile on his face. It was not until he was assured by the organist that he should in future share in the praise awarded hitherto solely to the organist that he consented to resume his monotonous and slavish duty, while the organist learnt from painful experience that he was completely at the mercy of his blower.

An organist recently appointed to a cathedral noticed that the wind was jerked into the organ in a manner the reverse of pleasant. On complaining afterwards to the blower, he was asked: "Whose music did you play, sir?" On hearing the name of the composer, the blower answered, "Ah well, sir, you should have told me before the service. I was blowing for Calkin." It will be news for many besides the organist to learn that there could ever have been different ways of blowing for different composers.

For many years organ blowers were a somewhat mysterious class, performing their useful functions invisibly and mysteriously. Sometimes the blower was in a chamber up in the tower below the belfry. Not only was he invisible, but he could have heard little or nothing of the service; only the sound of the organ broken by the intervals of silence, to be broken in their turn by the sound of the bell or knocker recalling him to his function. More frequently he occupied a place at the back or at one side of the organ. Generally the air was pumped into the organ by a handle, a tell-tale warning him of the state of the wind chest, and so preventing him from committing the deadly sin of letting the wind out. Sometimes the bellows were worked horizontally, like the handle of an old-fashioned squirt, sometimes by a wheels which eased the labour. Gradually as organs increased in size, two, three, or even four blowers were required.

So far we have dealt with the blower as if man monopolised the calling. But this is not so, and blowercesses have been by no means unknown. One used to be employed in Bangor Cathedral many years ago, working the old-fashioned two-handled bellows with much energy. Another did duty in an Episcopal church in Peterhead, of whom a story is told. A new organist came, who played the "Amen" at the end of each prayer, and gave the blowers a great deal of extra work. Before the afternoon service the programme was being arranged between the organist and choir, when the blowercess, casting a glance at the organ, interposed with the question, painfully emphasised, "And will she need wind for the Ah-meen!" All this is, however, rapidly becoming ancient history. In modern churches there is no organ loft, the instrument being placed in an organ chamber at the north-east or south-east end of the church. Very soon the organ loft will be as extinct as the "three-decker" pulpit or green-baized pew.

HULLO THERE!

Hullo there!

Don't turn over this page without reading this short tale about a working chap. A chap "summat" like you, or me; just a plain working chap with a kind of history tacked on to him for life.

His name is Mr. Frank Leah, of Nagington Cottages, Childs, Ercall, Market Drayton, and this happened when he was 27. That's about the time, I reckon, that a chap ought to be playing football for his county. He related the facts on December 12th, 1900.

"I had always been the most temperate of men," he said, "but when I was 27, for some reason, anything like an ordinary meal began to punish me. Gradually the pains, like a weight on my chest, and between the shoulders and in the stomach, got so bad that I had to throw up work."

What's a chap want to be throwing up work for, when Mother Seigel's Syrup will in time put him right, from ear-ache to acute rheumatics in the knee?

Mr. Leah had to fall back on his club. He was seven weeks "on the club," and the pain was that bad he could get no sleep. He lay twisting and turning all night long.

He says: "I now lived principally on gruel, and so, as is only natural, I became thin, weak, and sickly. The doctor said I was consumptive. Finding no benefit from the medicine, I got my discharge, and at the end of the seventh week started work again. But, bless you, I could scarcely crawl.

"It was my father who at last said, 'Try Seigel's Curative Syrup,' and I did. Before I had taken many doses of Seigel's I felt better and easier, and by the time I had got through the third bottle, I could do without it altogether.

"The indigestion pains were gone, my appetite came back to me, and I could sleep well. In fact, I was as right as rain."

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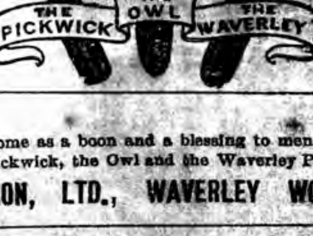

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JAS. [illegible]

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Gypsies in England are, we learn, desirous of special representation at the Coronation. They claim that the modern van-dweller, by good behaviour and honesty, has lived down the evil reputation of former days.

At the Royal Dublin Society's Exhibition of Irish Industries, the improvement in Carrick macreme lace is remarkable. It was introduced in 1820, and its origin is assigned variously to India, Persia, and even to the artist Botticelli. Limerick lace has also greatly improved.

Herr Jan Szepanik, the Austrian inventor, has, it is stated, devised an armour which looks as if it were made of silk meshes, and upon which the bullet of a revolver at five paces distant makes no impression. Herr Szepanik has presented the Emperor William with one of his coats of armour which weighs only four pounds.

The first Austrian lady to join the golf club established in Vienna is the Princess Tita Metternich, the only daughter of the Hereditary Prince Metternich. She has already shown that she is more than an equal of the ladies of the English Embassy. The members of the Dutch Embassy at Vienna are among the most enthusiastic followers of the game.

It is rather touching to learn from a return published by the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, that all the large boats engaged in the fisheries on the Donegal coast, with one solitary exception, are named after saints. St. Andrew, curiously enough, appears to be a favourite, no fewer than three vessels being under his patronage. The fishermen on the Galway and Mayo coasts are not on the whole quite so religious minded.

Cycles are blamed for destroying the ribbon trade. Ladies have now to wear sailor hats with simpler and cheaper trimming. The picture hat, worn on Sundays and on special occasions, is adorned with feathers and not ribbons; whilst on a class of hat which years ago would have taken ribbons, nothing is used but broad silk made in the looms of Lyons and Zurich. Moreover, the Coronation may, like the Jubilee year of 1897, turn out to be a bitter disappointment.

Having been the victim of a protracted series of thefts from her home, Mlle. Varvay, a variety actress, started to investigate before causing the arrest of her servants. Leaving a diamond bracelet on her bureau, she kept it in view through the keyhole of a door leading to an adjoining room. Suddenly she saw it "lifted." The thief proved to be a starling, who had deposited up the chimney all the actress's "lost jewellery.

Mr. Justice Phillimore, who read a paper on marriage laws before the International Law Association, has a conscientious objection to divorce, and when elevated to the Bench, stipulated that he should not be called upon to adjudicate in divorce cases. Another judge, on hearing of this, is reported to have said: "That's a very ridiculous objection. Why, I'm a Unitarian, and I constantly have to sit with Trinity Brethren!"

Professor Celli, of Rome, is now staying at Krommenie to investigate the cause of malaria in the district of the Zaan. Professor Celli intends making a number of experiments to ascertain how malaria is propagated, and the best means of combating it. He is said to have a theory quite distinct from any yet advanced, which will astonish the scientific world when published. His residence in the Nether[illegible] enable him to verify his theory.

[illegible] at the domestic training classes of [illegible] Districts Board always secure [illegible] servants. Unfortunately, [illegible] house wives, and usually [illegible] County Kerry, six- [illegible] distance of 43-4 [illegible] girl actually [illegible] on 71

[illegible] often

[illegible] ss? The [illegible] has been [illegible] of Taurn [illegible] paratively [illegible] r that the [illegible] pound apiece [illegible] made for him, [illegible] waists up a [illegible] ned, for even prin[illegible] waistcoats and links and scarf pins and rings for

[illegible] a toad at all, nor is it really horned. It [illegible] a rather squat lizard with some excrescen[illegible] upon the head. An example from Mexico [illegible] ves, has just arrived at the Zoo, and has [illegible] the available strength of interesting beasts [illegible] tile house. This small creature has an odd [illegible] ch seems to be without parallel in the li[illegible] ld. When it is excited in any way it ex[illegible] op or drops of blood from the neighbourhood [illegible] e.* For a long time this red fluid was not [illegible] to be real blood, as it appeared to be un[illegible] le that a creature should voluntarily waste [illegible] us a fluid. But an American naturalist not [illegible] e asserted that it was genuine blood. In [illegible] this threatening proceeding, which suggests [illegible] y rush of blood to the head, the lizard is a [illegible] beast which seeks to evade its foes by [illegible] g in the dust rather than meet them in

[illegible] l Sir Michael Biddulph, who is known offi[illegible] the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, [illegible] ade an appearance in the House of Commons [illegible] lcome to the members than he did when he [illegible] ed them to the House of Lords to hear the [illegible] ommission of prorogation. For the Session [illegible] unusually long and trying, and members [illegible] e with Ministers the need for a rest from [illegible] d, if somewhat fruitless labours. Sir Mi[illegible] wn dignity fits very finely the nobility of his [illegible] e is in his seventy-[illegible] year, and has [illegible] e forty years [illegible] the military He is [illegible] a cler- daugh[illegible]

NOTICES.

If you stop eating you will surely get thinner and thinner, until at last you starve to death. Grass won't answer, although it is good for the horse. You must have a food suitable to your needs.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is a hair food. It won't take the place of grass or bread. It is good for the hair, and that is all. It feeds the hair with hair food. The hair can't keep from growing. It stops falling out because it is hearty and strong. And it always restores the early rich, dark color to gray hair.

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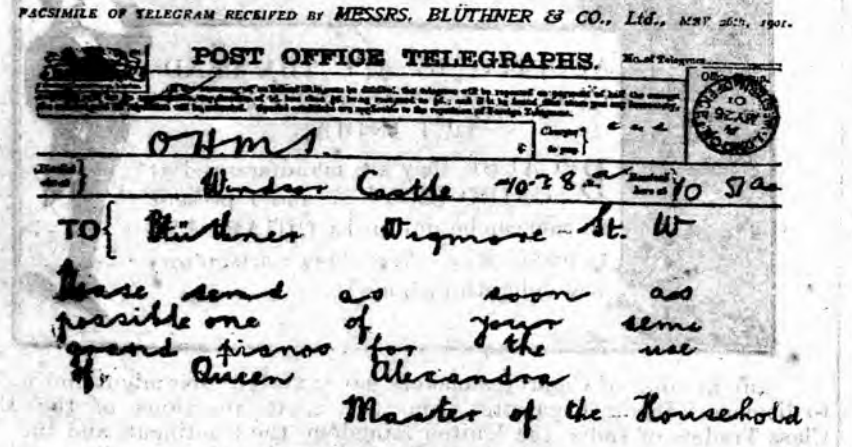

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Photo from Life.

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As a dressing, because it gives the hair a BEAUTIFUL GLOSSY LUSTRE, ensures a LUXURIANT GROWTH, and enables them to dress it and keep it in any style that may be desired.

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Because it keeps the hair and scalp cool and clean, ALLAYS IRRITATION, and keeps the hair in whatever position desired.

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Because it is as PURE AS CRYSTAL, perfectly colourless, CONTAINS NO POISONOUS SUBSTANCE, no sugar or lead, sulphur, nitrate of silver, or grease, and does not soil or colour THE SCALP, FACE, OR THE MOST DELICATE FABRIC IN CLOTHING, produces a wonderfully pleasant and cooling effect on the head, and NO OTHER DRESSING IS NEEDED to give the hair the most beautiful appearance possible. Try it at once, and you will use no other.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

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Each bottle of **genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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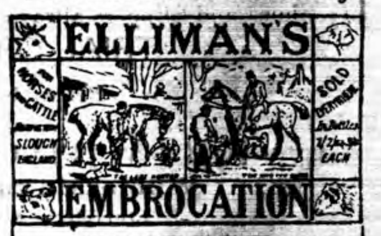

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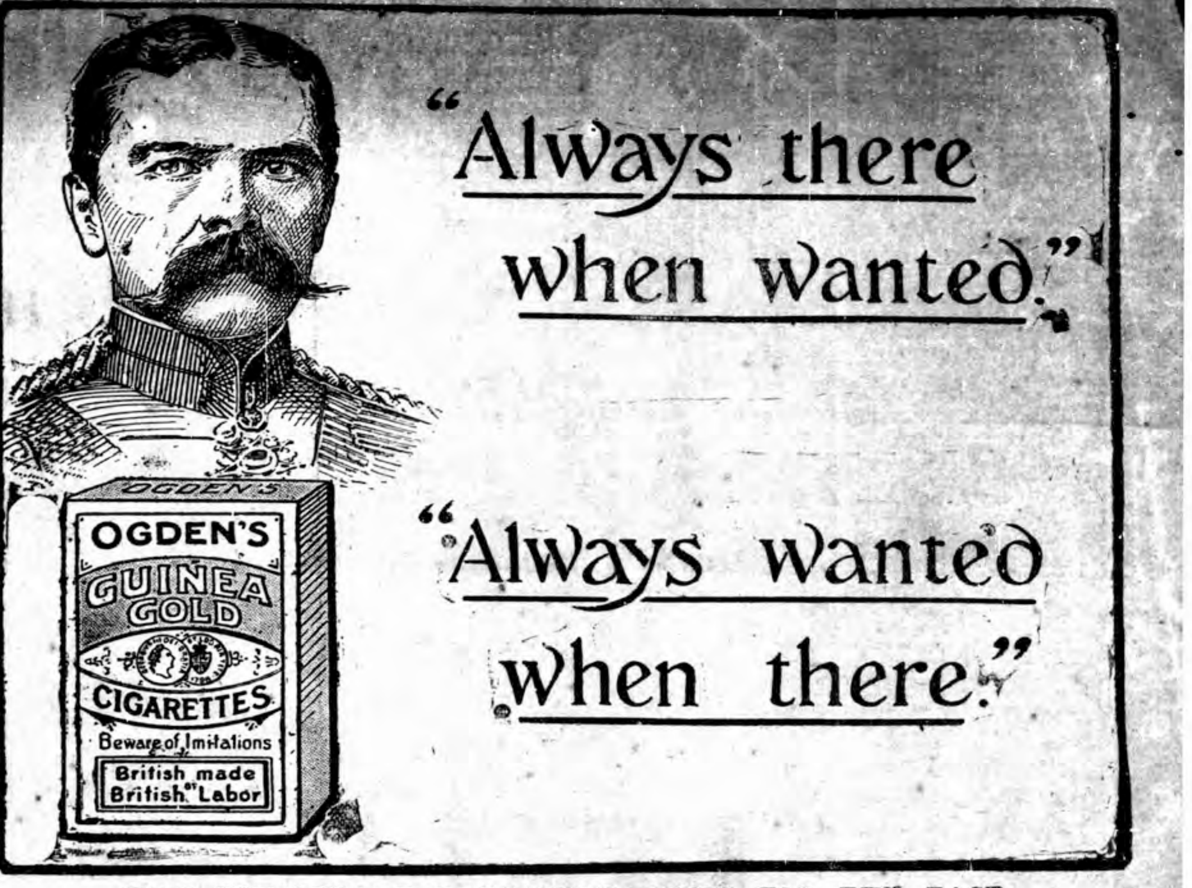

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